AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2983.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

The STORES ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia. Enquire of

JACOB BARGE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Perkyoming and Skippack townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 12th of June laſt, a little, yellowiſh red COW, with ſome white under her belly, and ſome about her head. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25. † JACOB UMSTAT.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT OF THE *UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

This Day is publiſhed, price 1ſ6.

And ſold by PRICHARD and HALL, in Market-ſtreet,

AN ORATION,

Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by

JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;

To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,

Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.

BOOKS bought, ſold or exchanged.

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Stitched in blue paper,

By T. SEDDON,

BOOKSELLER, in MARKET-STREET;

The *Triumphs of Temper,*

A POEM, in Six Cantos.

By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.*

The Critical Reviewers ſpeak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expreſſive ſtile, adorned with glowing imagery and deſcription.---- Mr. Hayley's leaſt merit is, that of being the beſt Poet of his age."

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Saturday, the 4th of Auguſt next, if not ſold before by private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 200 acres, whereon is a large Stone Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, alſo a Stone Spring-Houſe over a never failing ſpring of excellent lime-ſtone water. There are on the premiſes a large quantity of good meadow, watered by a ſtream ſufficient for water works, a large young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes. The arrable land is very fertile, and may eaſily be manured, as there is a lime kiln, lime-ſtone and ſufficient timber on the premiſes. The above plantation being late the property of Lewis Gronow, deceaſed. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Eſquire, or JOSEPH WALKER, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, at Warwick furnace.

July 9, 1787. THOMAS BULL.

N. B. The ſale to begin at two o'clock ſaid day.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of William Pearce, deceaſed, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be expoſed at Public Sale on the 15th day of Auguſt, (if not ſold before at private ſale) on the Premiſes.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, adjoining, ſuppoſed to contain 326 acres, ſituate on Langford's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Cheſter Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Eſquire in Cheſter Town, or the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Cadwalader and David Evans,*

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, the ninth door above Market-ſtreet.

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Fayal, Vin d'Grave, Malaga, and Caſſado } Wines, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks.

Port and Claret of a ſuperior quality, in pipes, quarter caſks and bottles.

Alſo, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in caſes, &c, &c. 6w

LONDON, May 23.

It appears by accounts from Utrecht, dated the 22d of May, that nothing more had happened ſince the ſkirmiſh between the Count de Witzenſtein and the regiment of Thuyl; but that the ſtates of Amersfort had wrote a letter of complaint to the ſtates of Holland, againſt the legion of Salm, for having violated the territory of Utrecht in an hoſtile manner; which letter is referred to a committee, who are ordered to write to General Reyſſel, to make enquiry into the complaint, and to report the ſame to the ſtates of Holland.

May 24. The origin of the preſent diſſentions in Holland, and the cauſe of the late ſkirmiſh between the regulars and burghers of the province of Utrecht, is not clearly underſtood. The troops are ſuppoſed to have fought under the banners of the Stadtholder. But this is not the fact; the origin of the diſpute ariſes from the following circumſtances:

About twelve months ago the city of Utrecht new formed their Council, according to a plan ſuggeſted by the patriotic party. This was deemed by the ſtates of the province an infringement on their ſovereign authority, and a violation of the union. The city purſued violent ſteps, and the ſtates from that time withdrew from Utrecht, and held their Councils at Amersfort. Various negociations have been entered into, but they have all failed; and arms have been reſorted to. The ſtates, determining no longer to permit the capital of the province to deſpiſe their authority, ſent a party of troops to take poſſeſſion of certain poſts in the environs of Utrecht. The armed burghers, or militia of the city, oppoſed, and conquered.

The citizens of Utrecht have been countenanced in their proceedings by the province of Holland. How far the flame may extend it is impoſſible to aſcertain; but certain it is, the face of affairs in the United Provinces wears at preſent the appearance of a civil war. The Prince of Orange has hitherto, indeed, diſclaimed all hoſtile intentions, and looked forward for the protection of his rights to the cool judgment of the people; but as affairs at preſent ſtand, he muſt ſpeedily declare his intentions.

After all the ſtruggles which the Dutch have had to gain their liberty and maintain it, they ſeem now to be in danger of loſing it by their own inteſtine quarrels.----No war is ſo hoſtile to liberty as a civil war; and no conſtitution ſo liable to be changed by it as a republic. Nor is there in any wars, ſince mankind have become civilized, ſuch cruelties exerciſed as in the civil wars.---They are in general carried on with ſuch ſavage ferocity and barbarity as diſgrace human nature. If France or Pruſſia interfere in this war, and it is more than probable one of them will, it muſt have a ſerious aſpect in a ſhort time. And if either power does, the other will not be long behind-hand; nor can England be an indifferent ſpectator. He argues weakly, who contends that England has no intereſt in the preſervation of the preſent conſtitution of Holland. It is that equilibrium in her conſtitution which has preſerved her independency. What the war, if it goes on, will produce, time only can ſhew; but it is a war that muſt engage our moſt ſerious attention.

June 2. From the Hague we hear, that a requeſt has been propoſed to the ſtates of Holland of a very ſerious nature----the principal article of which is, to ſuſpend the Stadtholder from his offices, and that of Admiral-general, and to keep him from his revenue. This was to be propoſed in council on the 25th of May.

June 5. A private letter from the Hague has the following article: The Pruſſian Ambaſſador has delivered a memorial to their High Mightineſſes, ſetting forth, that if they continue their reſolution in depriving the Prince of Orange of his places and revenues, and the privileges enjoyed by all his predeceſſors, the king his maſter will do his utmoſt endeavours, joined by ſome other powers, to re-eſtabliſh his Highneſs in the juſt right he is entitled to. It is alſo ſaid, the Engliſh Ambaſſador has aſſured the States General, that the king his maſter will not look tamely on, and ſee ſuch injuries done to his Serene Highneſs. Their High Mightineſſes are deliberating on what ſteps are proper to be taken to bring about a reconciliation with the Houſe of Orange, ſo that all parties may be ſatisfied; they ſit almoſt every day, but nothing has yet tranſpired; however, we ſhall ſoon know their reſolutions, as the above Ambaſſadors have demanded immediate anſwers to their memorials.

Advices from the Hague ſay, that a negociation is now carrying on for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace in the ſtates of Holland, under the mediation of the Court of Verſailles.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, dated May 30.

"Since the laſt diſturbances took place at Utrecht, a greater number of paſſengers have arrived from Holland than we ever before recollect in ſo ſhort a time; every packet is crowded, and that with a ſuperior order of perſons, who, without waiting for the ordinary conveyances to London, ſet off immediately in poſt carriages. A few days ago a gentleman, whoſe name we could not learn, but who was of ſome diſtinction, arrived with his family from Helvoet, and without taking the leaſt refreſhment, continued his journey to the capital; he was ſaid to be charged with a commiſſion of ſingular importance from ſome of the moſt conſiderate perſons in the Stadtholderian intereſt."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated June 1.

"The Prince Stadtholder has ſent a letter to the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, ſetting forth, in the ſtrongeſt terms, that finding all his mildneſs and forbearance of no avail, and that not a few miſguided individuals alone had endeavoured to deprive him of his rights and privileges, but that ſuch reſolutions had been taken in Holland, and ſuch proceedings countenanced and ſupported, that he could no longer tamely ſee himſelf and his houſe deprived of his hereditary rights, and therefore thinks it his duty to declare himſelf ready to uſe his utmoſt endeavours, in conjunction with the ſtates of Guelderland and Utrecht, &c. to heal the breaches in the union and re-eſtabliſh peace, concord and confidence, in and between all the provinces of this republic in general, as well as between their regents and inhabitants of each in particular."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, May 29.

"In the courſe of the laſt week, upwards of 7000 tons of ſpirits have been brought here, and lodged in the different ſtores of this city, ready to be ſhipped; but as the ſmuggling of this article is now nearly at an end, an officer of the police, on account of the additional tariff, attends to ſee this article exported. We have alſo ſeveral hundred tons of tobacco here, but this is a contraband article with you, and may be bought almoſt at any price, on account of the difficulty in running it over. The very beſt Virginia is here little more than 8d. farthing, Engliſh, per lb."

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, dated May 25.

"The La Jeanne Marie, ——, from Nantz, arrived here the 20th, which is the firſt French veſſel here ſince the treaty; her cargo being promiſcuous, without any regular conſignment, was all landed, and put under the King's lock, but ſold directly. This veſſel, in return, takes our linen manufacture, without a ſingle guinea in ſpecie, or any paper paſſing. If all the veſſels of that nation act a ſimilar part in future, this treaty will be very beneficial to Ireland."

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, May 21.

Mr. HASTINGS.

Black Rod announced a meſſage from the Houſe of Commons, and introduced Mr. Burke, attended by about thirty members, when he delivered at the bar the articles of impeachment on the miſdemeanors in Oude.

Mr. Burke added, "We are further commanded to inform your Lordſhip and this Houſe, that Mr. Haſtings is now in cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, ready to be delivered at the bar of this Houſe.

The Lord Chancellor read the meſſage to the Houſe; after which it was read by the Clerk. At this moment the houſe was very full, and in the moſt profound and awful ſilence.

Lord Walſingham roſe, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, delivered with ſuitable gravity and deliberation, ſtated the nature and importance of the cauſe; and traced the hiſtory of the ſeveral impeachments for miſdemeanors which were upon the journals, and the ſeveral ſecurities which they gave to the Houſe for their appearance. His Lordſhip then moved,

Firſt, "That Warren Haſtings be taken into the cuſtody of the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod."

Secondly, "That he be brought to the bar and admitted to bail, himſelf in ten thouſand pounds, and two ſecurities in five thouſand pounds each."

The firſt motion was put, and carried,

That Mr. Haſtings be brought to the bar of the Lords.

Black Rod having received the proper orders, repaired to the Houſe of Commons, and took Mr. Haſtings into cuſtody. He was conducted to the Lobby, when Black Rod informed the Houſe, that, "in obedience to their Lordſhips commands, he had taken Mr. Haſtings into cuſtody, and was ready to deliver him at the bar." Ordered to be brought to the bar.

The Houſe was now ſeated in the form of two ranks; the Lord Chancellor on the woolſack; a great number of the Commons behind and on each ſide of the throne, and the bar crouded with gentlemen, formed one of the moſt intereſting ſcenes, which, perhaps, the annals of mankind ever exhibited, or the calls of juſtice ever produced.

Black Rod.
Mr. Haſtings.
The Serjeant at Arms, and
Attendants

Entered the houſe, and after the proper obeiſances the priſoner was placed at the bar, when he dropped on his knee---being permitted to riſe, the Lord Chancellor ſaid, "Read the articles of impeachment."

The Clerk began reading:

After the Clerk had read the title of the general charge, Black Rod, by deſire of Mr. Haſtings, deſired that the articles might be read ſhort.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, he could not upon ſuch a ſolemn occaſion conſent to the application. His grace was hitherto utterly unacquainted with the nature and extent of the charges, therefore he felt it his duty to hear them read with the attention which they deſerved.

The Lord Chancellor agreed in opinion, and the articles ordered to be read at length.

At half after ſeven the Clerk began reading, and continued until ten, at which time the ſixth charge was finiſhed; when

Lord Townſend roſe and moved, that the two remaining charges might be read ſhort, in order to eaſe the houſe and the priſoner from the exceſſive fatigue of reading them at length.

The Duke of Richmond oppoſed the motion. A converſation took place, at the cloſe of which it was agreed to go on, and Mr. Haſtings was allowed a chair. At eleven the articles were finiſhed, and the Lord Chancellor demanded of him what he had to ſay in his defence.

Mr. Haſtings---"My Lords, I rely upon the juſtice of this Houſe, and pray that I may be granted a copy of the charge, with a reaſonable time to make my defence. Likewiſe that I may be allowed counſel; and that I may be admitted to bail." Black Rod then withdrew with his priſoner.

Lord Walſingham again roſe and moved, That Mr. Haſtings might be admitted to bail in the ſum before mentioned.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, after hearing the articles read, and the exceeding enormity of them, he could by no means agree to take ſuch ſlender bail. His grace apprehended the leaſt ſum which could be demanded in the

preſent caſe ſhould be fifty thouſand pounds; he therefore moved an amendment, that Mr. Haſtings ſhould give bail for twenty-five thouſand pounds, and two ſureties in the like ſum.

Lord Townſend ſaid, the honor of the nation was intimately connected with the preſent proſecution. The charges againſt Mr. Haſtings were of a very heavy nature, beyond any thing that the journals could produce. He therefore ſeconded the noble Duke's motion.

Lord Hopetoun and Lord Walſingham apprehended the ſecurity firſt propoſed was quite ſufficient.

Lord Thurlow quoted the caſe of Sir John Bennett, who gave bail in the ſum of 40,000l. upon an impeachment of a ſimilar nature. His Lordſhip was againſt requiring exceſſive bail, being equally oppreſſive and illegal.

The original motion was withdrawn, and the ſum of 40,000l. was agreed upon by the Houſe as ſufficient bail.

A converſation then took place, reſpecting the time to be allowed the priſoner to put in his anſwer.

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, that it would be impoſſible to be done in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion. He was therefore of opinion to allow him a long month, namely, until the ſecond day of the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

Mr. Haſtings was again called to the bar, when the lord chancellor ſaid---" The Houſe has taken your prayer into conſideration, and you are to be allowed a copy of the charge againſt you. You are to have counſel aſſigned you. Name them." [Mr. Haſtings named Mr. Plomer, Mr. Law and Mr. Dallas. The chancellor put the queſtion, and theſe three gentlemen were aſſigned as counſel.] " You are likewiſe allowed a month to the ſecond day of next ſeſſion of parliament, to deliver in your defence at the bar of this Houſe. You are likewiſe to be admitted to bail, yourſelf in 20,000l. and two ſureties in 10,000l. each. Have you any bail?' Mr. Haſtings.---" My lord they are now at the bar."

Chancellor.---Name them.

" George Sumner, Eſquire,

" Richard Joſ. Sullivan, Eſquire."

The houſe agreed to accept the bail, and they accordingly juſtified at the bar; and entered into a recognizance for Mr. Haſtings's appearance.

Lord chancellor. " Mr. Haſtings, you may withdraw."

The Houſe adjourned at 12 o'clock.

There has not been ſuch a ſight in the two Houſes of Parliament, ſays a correſpondent, for many years, as was yeſterday exhibited, when the auguſt Houſe of Commons of England went in a body and impeached Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, at the bar of the Houſe of Lords. It was a demonſtration of that protection which the laws and conſtitution of this country are calculated to afford the ſubjects of the Britiſh empire in the moſt diſtant extremities of the globe, againſt a wanton exceſs of power. And whether Mr. Haſtings be guilty or innocent, as the imputations againſt him are important and weighty, it is honorable for him as well as the country, to be tried by Judges the moſt illuſtrious, and on a theatre the moſt conſpicuous in the world.

AMSTERDAM, May 31.

The Burghers of this city, not uſed to commit exceſſes without a cauſe, were yeſterday unfortunately driven to acts of violence on the following occaſion:—A few days ſince a petition was left to ſign at a houſe in a ſtreet called the Reguliers Gracht, in favor of the Stadtholder, tending to re-eſtabliſh that Prince in all the privileges he enjoyed in 1766, and to annul every thing that had been done to the contrary ſince, and a vaſt number ſigned it: However, from the violence of party on each ſide, ſuch a thing was not likely to go on long without ſome diſturbance, which in fact happened towards evening, when the popular fury roſe ſo high that the houſe was pulled down, and other exceſſes committed, which however were checked by two companies of Burghers being ſent to the ſpot in time; nevertheleſs, the rumour of this diſturbance ſoon reached Kattenburgh, on which iſland the dock yards are, and it immediately ſpread among the ſhipwrights, who attacked and plundered the houſes of ſeveral patriots, drew up the draw-bridge, and with ſome pieces of cannon ſeemed determined to defend themſelves againſt any who might oppoſe them: However, a party of our burghers immediately went to the ſpot, where they were fired upon from the cannon, and were obliged to wait till this morning before they could force the bridge, which they did by means of ſome pieces of ordnance, and entered the iſland with charged bayonets: Upon this the other party fled, ſome of them are however taken, and will be tried; ſix were killed, and ſeveral wounded. Whilſt this was going on upon the iſland, the populace plundered ſeveral houſes in other parts of the town, particularly thoſe of the burgomaſters Rendorp and Bells; that of burgomaſter Dedel was defended by a party of burghers, who got there juſt in time to ſave it. Where all this will end God only knows, but we fear party ſpirit runs ſo high that much miſchief will enſue to this republic.

SAVANNAH, July 5.

Mr. Barnard arrived at Auguſta the 27th ult. with a talk from the Headmen and Warriors of the Lower Creeks, from which, and his information, it appears that the Indians of both the upper and lower towns are very deſirous of peace, and that the miſchief was done by a party of the Oakjoys, one of the upper towns, without the knowledge of the lower towns, who threaten to take ſatisfaction of the people of the Oakjoys for the loſs of their friends, rather than be reduced to the neceſſity of going to war. Mr. Barnard is of opinion that the inhabitants may remain quietly on their plantations until further accounts are received from the nation.

The party which is ſaid to have gone out againſt the Indians is returned, and government have forbid any others from ſcouting beyond the Occonees.

The number of Indians killed, it is now ſaid, does not exceed 11, and of the white people two have loſt their lives.

CHARLESTON, *July* 12.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated July 8, 1787.

" It may be relied on for a fact, that there will be no Creek war; for they have ſent down a friendly talk to our governor at Auguſta, about 5 days ago. The origin of the diſpute, which, it was thought, would drive the Creek nation to war, aroſe from the circumſtance of the young Indian hanging himſelf, who was held in confinement as an hoſtage at Auguſta laſt April. His relations could never be made to believe but that he was murdered—they determined on retaliation, and accordingly they killed two white men, and ſcalped them. A party of ours went immediately in purſuit, fell in with a hunting party of Indians, but not the aggreſſors, and killed ſix of them. Things ſtood thus open for a general rupture.—The Indians acted with great juſtice and propriety on that occaſion. They ſent an ambaſſador, who explained and lamented the miſtake that happened, and which has ſtained the path with blood.—As it has been unhappily ſhed, they wiſh it may ſtop there; and they pledge their utmoſt endeavours that no future cauſe of diſpute may ariſe. So that to the great joy of both parties, this ſtorm is blown over."

A few days ago, up the main road, at about twenty miles diſtance, two men went up to a negro leading a horſe, which they deſired he would let them have; the negro refuſing, one of the men put a piſtol to his head and ſhot him dead; they then mounted the horſe and rode away. A countryman concealed in the buſhes beheld the foul tranſaction, and gave information to three gentlemen on the road, who went in purſuit; but when the murderers ſaw them coming, they jumped off the horſe and eſcaped.

A well informed correſpondent aſſures us, that at a general court martial held on the militia delinquents a few days paſt, no leſs than 800 perſons plead being aliens: Therefore theſe aliens are to enjoy all the liberties and privileges equal with our citizens, and not be obliged to do militia duty, nor be compelled to ſit on juries: They are alſo at the ſame time to take the bread out of the mouths of thoſe faithful whigs who bore the heat and burthen of the war, numbers of whom are now, at this moment, in a ſtarving condition, with numerous families.

O happy Times! O glorious Independence!

July 17. This city is at preſent infeſted by three very dangerous young men, named Dodien, Williams and Jones: They ſtay during the day on ſome of the iſlands, and croſs in the night to rob. A few days ago Dodien engaged himſelf to live as a ſervant with a perſon in Tradd-ſtreet, and the firſt night that he ſtaid there, when the reſt were faſt aſleep, he let in two confederates, who ſtood watch, with piſtols in their hands, determined to put to death any perſon that ſhould interrupt them in their pillage—Williams and Jones are the men that robbed Mr. Rogers; Jones was alſo concerned in robbing Meſſrs. May and Hills, in Savannah, and for apprehending of whom a reward was advertiſed.

Friday afternoon the mercury in Farenheit's thermometor fell from 89 to 83 deg. in four minutes; this ſudden tranſition of ſolar influence was followed by a violent ſtorm, in which a great quantity of hail-ſtones fell. A perſon ſitting in a piazza at the Quarter-houſe, obſerved the lightning to ſtrike a live oak tree, at about 150 yards diſtance from the houſe, under which lay a conſiderable number of ſheep; the animals appearing to be diſturbed, it was conjectured that ſome of them were hurt, and upon examination 26 were found to be killed, and ſeveral others wounded.

RICHMOND, July 10.

By a gentleman juſt from Auguſta, in Georgia, we are informed, that about the beginning of June, a party of the Indians were hunting on the frontiers of Georgia, three of whom met a negro belonging to one of the inhabitants in Wilkes county, who they immediately ſeized and forced away with them; as they were going towards Shoulder Bone, on Okoonee river, they met with one M'Michael and another young lad going home from hunting, who endeavoured to perſuade the Indians to ſet the negro at liberty, which they refuſed, and for fear of being diſcovered, one of them fired at M'Michael, whom he killed on the ſpot, and took off two ſcalps, the other endeavoured to make his eſcape, but was cloſely purſued by one of the Indians, who came up with him and killed him alſo, and hid him among ſome buſhes. The report of the guns was heard by one of the neighbours, whoſe curioſity led him to ſee who it was, thinking it to be ſome of the inhabitants hunting, when to his aſtoniſhment he met with M'Michael, whom he knew, dead and ſcalped on the road. He immediately alarmed the neighbourhood, who went in purſuit of the Indians, but before they got to the river, the Indians had croſſed over with the negro. They left their guns and ſhot pouches behind until they got the negro ſafe over, but being cloſe purſued could not return for them, which fell into the hands of the white people, and in one of the ſhot bags were found two ſcalps. The next day Col. Alexander, of the Wilkes county militia, with a party of between 40 and 50, croſſed the river, came up with ſix Indians cutting down a bee-tree, who, after informing them the way the Indians went who killed the white people and took the negro, they immediately put them to death on the ſpot.

Col. Alexander cloſely purſuing the route of the Indians came up with them before night, re-took the negro, and killed the three murderers; in that and the two ſucceeding days they came up with and killed, in all, 18 Indians. A few days afterwards, Col. Alexander had raiſed between 250 and 300 volunteers in Waſhington and Wilkes county, with whom he marched into the lower towns of the Creek nation, in order to burn all their houſes, and deſtroy as much of their proviſions as poſſible, before the Indians would all be alarmed, ſo that there is not the leaſt doubt of a ſerious war between the Georgians and Indians this fall.

PETERSBURG, July 19.

As the education of youth is of the greateſt importance to this country, the eſtabliſhment of ſeminaries of learning ought to meet with all due encouragement and ſupport—and at the ſame time it would be well to turn our attention to thoſe who are intruſted with the care of them. The univerſity at Williamſburg affords a ſtriking example; and the late conduct of the maſters (whoſe learning and moral characters are unexceptionable) in exciting an emulation in the youth to excel on a ſubject adapted to that memorable event, the declaration of American Independence, muſt have a happy tendency towards impreſſing on their young minds our late glorious ſtruggle for liberty; and will ſerve to remind them of their obligations, faithfully to preſerve that freedom, which has been purchaſed with the blood of many of their deareſt connections. The agreeable ſituation of Williamſburg, cheapneſs of the place, and good order obſerved in it by its inhabitants, cannot but render it an object to all thoſe who have the care of youth.

The patriotic ladies of Halifax-town, North-Carolina, have entered into an aſſociation to refrain, as far as poſſible, from all unneceſſary expences and ſuperfluous decorations; and are determined in future, until their country ſhall be extricated from its preſent difficulties and diſtreſs, to pay ſtrict attention to domeſtic œconomy and frugality, and to give all due preference to the manufactures of their own country.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

On Monday laſt were committed to Albany gaol, three Negro men belonging to Schenectady, for paſſing *counterfeit Ten Pound Bills*, of the paper money of this ſtate. Of the manner in which they came by the bills, they ſay, that ſome time ſince one of them found a pocket book, containing five Ten Pound Bills, a few papers, and ſome ſmall ſilver. But this appears rather improbable—for if one Negro had found ſo large a ſum of money, and had been of an honeſt diſpoſition, he would immediately have informed his maſter thereof; or if he had been rogue enough to keep the money, he would have had little thoughts of dividing it with two others. It is therefore conjectured, that ſome nefarious perſons, who have been concerned in counterfeiting our paper currency, are in that part of the country, and in order to ſecure themſelves, have employed negroes to paſs and circulate their bills; ſhould this be the caſe, the ſpirited exertions of the Magiſtrates and other inhabitants of Schenectady, and the country in general, will be a means, no doubt, of diſcovering and bringing to juſtice whoever may have been concerned therein.

Extract of a letter from M. Barryman, Maſter of the Fayal Packet, to Henry Naſh, Eſq; of New-York, dated at Fayal, May 17, 1787.

" Capt. French and crew are here in priſon, for running his veſſel on ſhore, plump on the beach, in a fine day, off the town, with ſeven feet water in the hold; there are ſpike holes in the ſtern with freſh plugs in them, ſuppoſed to be willfully done, in order to recover great inſurance. He is to ſail for Liſbon as a priſoner, there to be tried, or in England.—The veſſel is got off quite ſound and tight.—Sold, loaded with flax-ſeed from New-York.

The UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, New York, July 6, 1787.

Reſolved, That the Board of Treaſury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to ſtamp on one ſide of each piece the following device, viz. Thirteen circles linked together, a ſmall circle in the middle, with the words, " *United States*," round it, and in the centre, the words " *We are One*;" on the other ſide of the ſame piece the following devices, viz. A dial with the hours expreſſed on the face of it, a meridian ſun above, on the one ſide of which is to be the word, " *Fugio*," and on the other, the year in figures, " 1787," below the dial, the words, " *mind your buſineſs*."

The UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, New-York, July 18, 1787.

On a report of the Board of Treaſury, to whom was referred a letter of the 6th, from the Secretary at War, together with an account of Mr. Alexander Droomgoole, for expences charged by him againſt the United States, for accompanying certain Indians to Philadelphia.

Reſolved, That Congreſs approve the meaſures taken by the Secretary at War with reſpect to the Indian Chiefs of the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickeſaw tribes, on their late viſit to the ſeat of Congreſs, and that the expences attending the ſame be allowed.

Reſolved, That all communications to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, from the Indian tribes, ought to be made through the Superintentants of Indian affairs.

Reſolved, That if any trader or other perſon ſhall, without the authority of the ſaid Superintendants, undertake to conduct any Indian or Indians to the ſeat of Congreſs, he ſhall be reſponſible for all expences which may attend the ſame; and further, that where the perſon ſo acting as a conductor ſhall be a trader, his licence to trade with with the ſaid Indians ſhall become forfeited, and the ſame ſhall at no time thereafter be renewed.

Reſolved, That the Superintendants of Indian affairs be inſtructed to make public the foregoing reſolutions, and to govern themſelves accordingly.

July 26. The reaſon why the Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland did not appoint delegates to attend at the Fœderal Convention, at their late ſeſſion, is ſaid to be this: They well knew there was not a man in the majority capable of that important truſt; and in taking them from the minority, they would run counter to their favorite principle of *Perſeverance*; ſo that to conform to themſelves, and not diſgrace that ſtate and the union, they have concluded to ſend none at all.

It ſeems that the copper act of this ſtate has cauſed a general convulſion in the whole maſs of that *minor* ſpecie of coins in ſeveral of the ſtates, particularly thoſe in our *vicinage*. In Connecticut they now paſs at various rates, and baſe metal frequently rejected; their own coinage has the preference. At New-Jerſey the value of coppers varies from *twenty* to *thirty* for a ſhilling, notwithſtanding an act of that ſtate, in June 1786, permitting the coinage of coppers, to the amount of *ten thouſand pounds*, enacting, that ſaid coppers ſhould paſs in payments, or exchange, at the rate of *fifteen* to a Jerſey ſhilling. Another act, paſſed at Burlington on the 4th of June, 1787, that after the 20th day of July (inſtant) *no* copper, except the coinage above mentioned, *ſhall paſs* in payment or exchange, under the forfeiture of ten times the nominal value of the ſum ſo offered, to be recovered by action of debt by any perſon that will ſue for and recover the ſame, with coſts of ſuit, to and for his own uſe: From this ſource the greater part of the copper grievance, in that ſtate, is doubtleſs derived. Pennſylvania, Maſſachuſetts, &c. and even *Nova-Scotia* have taken the alarm, bearing a ſtrong preſumption, that *poor* COPPER will finally be excluded the privilege of roving in any part of the continent.

We congratulate our country friends upon the joyful ſeaſonableneſs of the late rains, with which they have been ſo plentifully favoured in the courſe of the laſt week. It is now to be preſumed, that the venders of vegetables, butter, &c. will no longer impotently avail themſelves of the dryneſs of the ſeaſon, as a cloak to their extravagant demands for theſe articles; and that they will reflect, how greatly thoſe deſerve the curſe of a ſevere drought, who falſely, for filthy lucre, complain of curſes, while all nature ſmiles around them—while the enchanting verdure of the fields imperceptibly forces from the Chriſtian heart ejaculations of gratefulneſs to the God of nature for ſeaſonable weather, and the joyous proſpects of a plentiful latter harveſt.

Poor Shays—little is ſaid of him. The continual high-handed *robberies* of many of his adherents have cauſed even thoſe to ſhun him who have hitherto favoured his ſyſtem; and, to his *dear friends*, he has become a burthen. Shays has been heard lately to exclaim, in the horrors of his imagination—" *Oh! Genius of murder, rapine and treaſon!* [his only god] Why haſt thou forſaken me!!!" The rebellion dwindles; and, by ſeveral letters from field officers to government, it appears that there remains no apprehenſions of evil, except from plundering parties. Several of the very humane friends to *Shattuck* have recently petitioned authority for his pardon and enlargement, &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dominica, dated June 18, 1787.

" Liberality is not a predominant paſſion in this government. A brig from Martinique, bound to North-Carolina, was yeſterday ſeized on ſuſpicion of ſmuggling,

being drove by calms within five leagues of land, though the act of parliament specifies, that they are out of reach two leagues off.—Commodore Johnson, in the ship Jupiter, was the occasion of it—however, on deliberation, they seemed advisable to release her within 24 hours.—A sloop with cattle too, from Saybrook for Musqueto, met the same fate, but whether it was a longing in our leaders to touch part of the delicious morsels they contained, or some other cause, I cannot tell. They gave her permission to sell here and depart within the above limits."

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

The situation of America, says a correspondent, is more favourable at present to her growth in wealth, independence and happiness, than ever it has been in any stage of her history, provided she will now adopt the means of obtaining them. These means are, AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES. She has no business with commerce, 'till she derives it from the products of the earth, or from her own arts.

The complaints of the decay of *trade* are without foundation. It should rather be said there is a decay of *traders*. A few merchants are sufficient to import and sell all the goods America requires. Let those of them who complain of hard times betake themselves to the cultivation of the earth, or to the establishment of some useful manufacture. Until ninety-nine out of an hundred of the citizens of America are farmers, artificers or manufacturers, we can never be rich or happy.

Our correspondent does not wish to exclude the learned professions from lending their aid to lessen the evils of human life, or of government. But let the lawyers and physicians learn of the ministers of the gospel, who are settled in the country, to derive part of their subsistence from cultivating the earth. Few of them have business enough at present to employ all their time. Their leisure hours might be employed in introducing the new and profitable modes of agriculture into our country——for their example would have an extensive influence in this respect. Among the ancient Jews, it was counted infamous for a man to spend his life without planting a tree, or building a house. It were to be wished, that it could be made equally disreputable for a man to pass thro' life in America without enriching some spot of ground, without clearing a field, or encreasing the quantity of meadow, and thereby adding to the products of the earth, and of course to the population and happiness of his country.

To encourage agriculture, it is to be hoped the present mode of taxing lands so heavily will be laid aside—otherwise, instead of seeing our merchants, shop-keepers, lawyers and doctors retreat to farms, we shall soon see our farmers retreat to Kentucke, or to the shores of the South Sea, in order to enjoy the fruits of their industry.——An efficient fœderal government alone can relieve us from our oppressive state systems of taxation, and realise all our hopes and wishes of national glory and prosperity.

Thursday last, the Honorable the CONVENTION of the United States adjourned till the first Monday in August inst. after having appointed the following gentlemen to act as a committee during their recess, viz.

Mr. GORHAM of Massachusetts.
Mr. ELSWORTH of Connecticut.
Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania.
Mr. RANOLPH of Virginia.
Mr. RUTLEDGE of South-Carolina.

A judicious writer, in a late Rhode Island newspaper (addressing his fellow citizens) thus observes:—"At the close of the war our character was universally revered—four years of peace and leisure have plunged us into the deepest abyss of infamy. Philosophers have triumphed upon the happy prospect of seeing mankind rescued from civil thraldom, and enjoying the blessings of polished society, under the influence of *Republican Virtue*. How great has been their disappointment to behold us, in so short a space of time, the most degraded of any civilized nation in ancient or modern story! The same writer adds, that his Excellency the Governor of the state of Rhode-Island, &c. "is highly fœderal, and in every respect averse to the wild conduct of the majority in administration: Many of the Upper House are decidedly against them in this point of view. We have a sensible, fœderal and spirited minority; while some of the majority are hesitating between the stings of conscience and the false lures of injustice."

On Friday evening last arrived the ship Charleston, from South-Carolina, Capt. Allibone, with whom came passengers the Hon. John Mathews, Esq; Major-General Wayne, Rev. Jedediah Morse, Col. Wilkinson with his lady and family, Christopher Peter, Esq; lady and family, Mrs. Berwick, Miss Berwick, Mr. De Bram, Mr. Isaac Teasdale, Mr. Samuel Ward, Mr. Parker, Dr. W Parker, Master Parker, Mr. Paul, Mr. Evans, Mr. Fermier, and a great number of others.

On Sunday last, arrived from Belfast, the ship Friendship, Capt. M'Adam, after 7 weeks passage. She has brought 250 passengers, in good health.

Monday last his Excellency General Washington set out for Moore Hall, in order to visit his old quarters, at the Valley Forge, in this state.

M. de Loumont has discovered in the Pyrenean mountains a new species of gall-nuts, equal to those brought from the Levant. They grow upon a kind of white oak, that has the singular property of shooting out young trees from its roots, at a considerable distance from the main trunk.

On Wednesday last, while a prosecution was carrying on in the city court against a man charged with larceny, he took an opportunity of slipping by the constable who guarded the bar, and made his escape, just as the court was calling on him to make his defence.

Friday last, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, a gentleman was robbed near the arsenal, by a horseman, who accosted him in the following singular manner,----"how dost do friend?" (with a well imitated Quaker nod) "Wilt thou be so kind as to tell me which ferry I must cross to go to Lancaster?" Having obtained his request he proceeded---"as thou seemest to be a man of a kind make, I will venture to solicit a little cash to bear my expences." To this the gentleman, surprized, but not suspicious of evil design, replied,---"from your horse and apparel, sir, you do not appear to be a needy man; besides, as I am not in a situation for making presents, you must excuse me." "I am very sorry," returned he, with that kind of cool deliberation that usually designates real concern of mind, "that a man of thy profession, for I perceive that thou art a clergyman, should be so devoid of faith and charity; however, here is a little instrument," taking a pistol from the left breast of his coat, "that shall endue the with both these excellent gifts, or chastise thee for the want of them." With these words, which were pronounced in a determined but not wrathful tone, he dismounted; and while with one hand he pointed his pistol to the gentleman's breast, with the other he rifled his pockets of twenty dollars and some papers, the latter of which he restored. Having effected his purpose, he, *with an affected air of clerical authority*, subjoined this admonition---"Be no more faithless, but believing, nor shut thy bowels against the necessities of the poor. Fare thee well." As he pronounced these words he sprung into his saddle with a single bound, and rode off full speed towards the ridge road.

This inimitable, cool and well bred robber personated the Quaker in his dress as well as stile. His hat was a true modern broad rim---his coat, vest and breeches were of snuff coloured camblet, and of the plainest cut---his stockings of the same colour, but whether silk or worsted is not known---his knee-bands and shoes were tied with strings. He appeared to be a native of Old England---He is tall, perhaps six feet high, and very genteel, tho' somewhat round shouldered---his hair dark and lank---his countenance oval, open, placid and manly---his address graceful and firm, and his activity uncommon: he rode a sprightly bay horse, well framed and in good condition---and had behind him a small portmanteau, which appeared to be well filled, very probably with different changes of apparel.

We hear the above highwayman has committed a second offence near the Center-house, but in a different garb.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertisement directed to the public, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 11th instant, charged the subscriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the said counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby imposed on the public and may possibly have injured many, and is guilty of the base act of forgery." Therefore, in justice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the stain such a publication might otherwise have, I have brought an action at law against Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the said false and scandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Museum*,

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.

True interest of the United States, and particularly of Pennsylvania, considered.

Extract from an address to the representatives of the people of Virginia.

Queries and replies relative to paper-money.

Essay on paper-money.

Thoughts on paper-money.

Paper-money advocated.

Essay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and disadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.

Account of the life of Edward Drinker.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the subject of the North East storms.

Description of a water-spout.

Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-spout, at Antigua.

Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.

Maxims for republics.

Sermon on the combat of the duel.

Letter from Mr. Jefferson, to Dr. David Ramsay.

An address of the convention of the protestant episcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.

On the use of oxen in husbandry.

Directions for raising flax on old ground.

The origin of tobacco.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

Heights of different giants.

A curious account of dress in England, in the fourteenth century.

Instance of the gim crack taste of former times.

A very useful custom which prevails in Holland.

Value of various estates in Europe.

Recipe for the cure of the scurvy, leprosy, &c.

Inscription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.

On the virtues of a billiard-table.

The narrative of Capt. Isaac Stewart.

An address to the public.

The speech of Proteus to Aristæus.

The downfall of Babylon.

The prophecy of Balaam.

An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Dry Goods,

ABOUT twenty-seven acres of excellent land, situate in Chester county, and township of East Calm, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is erected a large square log house two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, and four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a well of good water near the door, a large garden adjoining, an excellent young bearing orchard with upwards of an 100 trees, all grafted, of different kinds of fruit, with a barn and stables; the whole in good repair, well situated for a store or any public business; and has been occupied as a tavern these many years past known by the name of the Paoli; there is two public roads pass it, one from Reading to the Head of Elk, the other from Philadelphia to Lancaster; said place is about two miles from Brandywine meeting-house, three and a half from a Quaker meeting-house, and about 400 yards from an excellent grist and saw mill. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN HUGHES.

July 5, 1787. †

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the west branch of the Rariton river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunswick, in New-Jersey. Any person inclining to view these lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of such excellent quality and so well situated, as to need no particular description. For terms, apply to the Printers.

WAS stolen last night from the subscriber, living in New-Hanover township, Montgomery county, a pale black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, has a small blaze, no shoes on, and his shoulders rubbed by the collar. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the owner, or secures him so that he may have him again, shall have *Six Dollars* reward, or for the horse and thief *Three Pounds*, and all reasonable charges, paid by, DANIEL KRESMAN.

July 28, 1787. †

Naaman's creek, August 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills situated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the estate of Abraham Robinson, deceased; they consist of a grist-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of best burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington passes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-house, a Brick Bake-house, and Cooper's shop, and a few acres of Land, with stables, &c. The whole will be let on lease for three or more years, and may be entered on as soon as the agreement is completed.

All persons having any demands against the above estate, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement. And those indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix,
THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 bushels of wheat. She is almost as good as new, her sails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be sold, as it will best suit the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase may see the shallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

---

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the first day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN. in Fourth between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompson. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north side of Arch near Sixth-street.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach House to be LET. Enquire as above. §

Chester county, July 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 17th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternnon, a Messuage, Plantation, Paper-mill and tract of Land, situate in the township of Uwchland; bounded by lands of Evan Jones, Joseph Bolton, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Ludwig Gable, and to be sold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, July 25, 1887.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, On Thursday, the 16th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M. a very valuable plantation, situate in Springfield township; bounded by lands of Jesse Maris, Seth Pancoast, and others, containing 140 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Jesse Maris, deceased, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested. And those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Administrator.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompson, about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim built, of a fair complexion, short fair hair, and sometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a spotted velvet waistcoat, flowered on the breast and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow stockings, a pair of channel pumps almost new, two shirts, two pair of trowsers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, stamped with the letters J. V. says he was born in England. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, July 31, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh township, on the twenty-ninth instant, a Brown HORSE, about four or five years old, with a star in his forehead, and his shoulder has been much galled with the collar. The owners, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

‡ CHRISTIAN STEER.

Chester county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Uchland township, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in New-Hanover township, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this instant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackish hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen shirt and trowsers, wool hat, and calf-skin shoes. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

New-Hanover, July 23, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Castle county, about the 16th instant, an APPRENTICE BOY, named Levi Hughes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, fairish hair. Had on when he went away a half worn wool hat, a light coloured cloth jacket without sleeves, tow trowsers, a pair of old shoes, with carved silver buckles, marked A. M. Any person or persons apprehending said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ JOS. DAY.

N. B. The said boy has got a remarkable bad scar on one of his legs.

SIX DOLLARS Reward

WILL be given for a certain HENRY RICKART or RICHARDS, a German, who it is supposed broke out of Lancaster gaol in August last, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very dark complexion, blue cloth jacket, strong shirt and trowsers, cotton barred handkerchief, and felt hat. The above reward will be given upon his conviction for the stealing two cows in June last, by § THOMAS READ.

Radnor township, Chester county.

New-Jersey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without just cause) eloped from my bed, and clandestinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, sen.

N. B. If the said Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I request they may immediately be brought in. J. B.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named James Bluet, about 17 years of age, by trade a cordwainer, about five feet four inches high; had on when he went away, a check ſhirt and trowſers, claret coloured jacket without ſleeves, and a pair of calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall have ONE SHILLING reward, paid by GEORGE MARCLAY, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, the 1ſt inſtant, an Iriſh SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waiſtcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowſers, an old pair of ſhoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

Horſham township, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-ſtreet, to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its Branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle ſized well ſet man, profeſſes to be a tallow chandler by trade, underſtands but little of the Engliſh language, having been purchaſed from on ſhip board laſt fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and uſually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his uſual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT noted Tavern, the ſign of the BLACK HORSE, at Frankford bridge, containing 40 acres of good Land, with convenient ſtabling and ſheds. This ſtand is very ſuitable for a ſtore or lumber yard. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

JOHN STEEL.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their ſtore, in *Water-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He ſpeaks very little Engliſh, and came to this country laſt fall. He underſtands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white ſtriped flowered double breaſted jacket, a white ſhirt, a new pair of ſheepſkin breeches, brown thread ſtockings, and a caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, at the Rum-hill Falls on Schuylkill, a ſorrel MARE, 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 26, 1787. ¶ JACOB KEG.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Tavern and Farm, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, ſituate on the main road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 26 miles from the city, in East Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, late the property of John Kerlin, deceaſed. It is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe. The farm contains 152 acres, and the ſoil is good for any kind of grain. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
ADAM CLAMPFFER, and } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN SMITH,

Cheſter county, June 30, 1787.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for payment.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter

Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2984.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, ſo called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Muſeum*,

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.

True intereſt of the United States, and particularly of Pennſylvania, conſidered.

Extract from an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia.

Queries and replies relative to paper-money.

Eſſay on paper-money.

Thoughts on paper-money.

Paper-money advocated.

Eſſay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and diſadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.

Account of the life of Edward Drinker.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the ſubject of the North East ſtorms.

Deſcription of a water-ſpout.

Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-ſpout, at Antigua.

Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.

Maxims for republics.

Sermon on the combat of the duel.

Letter from Mr. Jefferſon, to Dr. David Ramſay.

An addreſs of the convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.

On the uſe of oxen in huſbandry.

Directions for raiſing flax on old ground.

The origin of tobacco.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

Heights of different giants.

A curious account of dreſs in England, in the fourteenth century.

Inſtance of the gim crack taſte of former times.

A very uſeful cuſtom which prevails in Holland.

Value of various eſtates in Europe.

Recipe for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, &c.

Inſcription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.

On the virtues of a billiard-table.

The narrative of Capt. Iſaac Stewart.

An addreſs to the public.

The ſpeech of Proteus to Ariſtæus.

The downfall of Babylon.

The prophecy of Balaam.

An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Dry Goods,

ABOUT twenty-ſeven acres of excellent land, ſituate in Cheſter county, and townſhip of Eaſt Calm, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is erected a large ſquare log houſe two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, and four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a well of good water near the door, a large garden adjoining, an excellent young bearing orchard with upwards of an 100 trees, all grafted, of different kinds of fruit, with a barn and ſtables; the whole in good repair, well ſituated for a ſtore or any public buſineſs; and has been occupied as a tavern theſe many years paſt known by the name of the Paoli; there is two public roads paſs it, one from Reading to the Head of Elk, the other from Philadelphia to Lancaſter; ſaid place is about two miles from Brandywine meeting-houſe, three and a half from a Quaker meeting-houſe, and about 400 yards from an excellent griſt and ſaw mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN HUGHES.

July 5, 1787. †

Cheſter county, July 25, 1887.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, On Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock, P. M. a very valuable plantation, ſituate in Springfield townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Maris, Seth Pancoaſt, and others, containing 140 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternnon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, Paper-mill and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland; bounded by lands of Evan Jones, Joſeph Bolton, and others, containing 50 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted. And thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Adminiſtrator.

Naaman's creek, Auguſt 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills ſituated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the eſtate of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed; they conſiſt of a griſt-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of beſt burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington paſſes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Brick Bake-houſe, and Cooper's ſhop, and a few acres of Land, with ſtables, &c. The whole will be let on leaſe for three or more years, and may be entered on as ſoon as the agreement is completed.

All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. And thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix,
THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 buſhels of wheat. She is almoſt as good as new, her ſails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be ſold, as it will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the ſhallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

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TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Rariton river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, a pale black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall blaze, no ſhoes on, and his ſhoulders rubbed by the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, or for the horſe and thief *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by, DANIEL KRESMAN.

July 28, 1787. †

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompſon, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim built, of a fair complexion, ſhort ſair hair, and ſometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat, flowered on the breaſt and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow ſtockings, a pair of channel pumps almoſt new, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, ſtamped with the letters J. V. ſays he was born in England. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this inſtant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackiſh hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen ſhirt and trowſers, wool hat, and calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

New-Hanover, July 23, 1787.

Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, July 31, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, on the twenty-ninth inſtant, a Brown HORSE, about four or five years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his ſhoulder has been much galled with the collar. The owners, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

‡ CHRISTIAN STEER.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

IT is an old maxim, that no Republican Government can be laſting without the good will of its ſubjects. What majority of loyal citizens, or what degree of public virtue, are indiſpenſable, depends indeed on many circumſtances; but the greater they are, the more ſafe and happy is a ſtate; and in many caſes an apparently ſmall defect in either may produce very critical dangers. Republican Liberty is inſeparable from a certain want of energy in the Government: the indolent and ſelfiſh can often with impunity clog its moſt important operations: the diſaffected may go deep into rebellion, before they can be legally impeached: infernal traitors may ſometimes aſſume the heavenly form of patriots, and while they point a dagger to the boſom of their country, are by inſane multitudes idolized, as its guardian angels.

The people of a Federal Republic ſtand in the double relation, as citizens of a particular ſtate, and citizens of the United States: in the former they think and act for their reſpective Republics, in the latter for the whole Confederacy. As Federal ſubjects it is their duty to promote the general intereſt—to regard their own ſtate only as a Member of the Union—and to allow it only a juſt proportion. Thoſe rights of the Federal Republic, and of each particular ſtate, which are defined by the articles of Confederation, muſt be faithfully ſupported. The Federal Allegiance is ſupreme, and obligates every perſon to be an enemy of his own ſtate, if it ſhould prove treacherous to the Union. In caſes not clearly defined by the Conſtitution, or when the occaſional ſurrender of a right is very beneficial to the Confederacy, or another ſtate, a generous condeſcenſion, and a Federal affection are very ſalutary.

In Federal Monarchies or Ariſtocracies the people in general need not have any high Federal ſentiments; it is enough, that they are attached to their own governments, and that theſe act their part in the Federal Syſtem. But in United Republics a general Federal ſpirit is neceſſary; becauſe a want of it will naturally be viſible in the ſeveral Legiſlatures, which bear the complexion of their conſtituents, and often are the mere interpreters of their wiſhes; and becauſe Federal meaſures adopted by a wiſe and patriotic ſtate government could not be inforced againſt the ſenſe of its people. My deſign is to enquire, by what means this happy Federal ſpirit may be improved, and not to hazard any thoughts on the political arrangement of the Confederation, except what are inſeparable from my ſubject.

Four grand operations appear to me neceſſary—to promote a general diſpoſition for order and government—to limit the political Union of the reſpective ſtates—to prevent any partial affection between two or more—and to render the Confederacy an object of general attachment. Theſe operations admirably ſupport and facilitate each other, and, being more or leſs performed by the ſame means, cannot be treated ſeparately. The Ruler of the Univerſe has diſpoſed the principles of our political felicity in this charming harmony; woe be to thoſe diſcordant minds, that wiſh to fruſtrate his divine deſign.

Man is naturally an unruly animal, little capable of governing himſelf, and very averſe to controul from others. Any perſon in the leaſt acquainted with human life, knows how fatal unreſtrained liberty is to the individual and ſociety. It is abſurd to expect, that a man, whoſe will was never curbed, can be a dutiful ſubject of any Government; but whoever has, by a cultivated reaſon and the ſalutary check of others, learned to govern his paſſions, will eaſily ſubmit to a legal civil authority. Several cauſes of long ſtanding have very generally marked the American character with an over driven ſenſe of liberty. Parents are very indulgent to their children—very few families have private tutors—ſome country places have no public ſchools, many only at times, and often kept by indifferent maſters. The facility of ſubſiſting by very moderate induſtry makes every perſon independent. Superiority of birth, fortune and office has hitherto been very trifling. Eccleſiaſtical authority has been little or nothing. The Negro ſlavery has no doubt often created habits of pride, dominion and ſeverity. Taxes and other burdens of civil Government have till the revolution been extremely eaſy. This high ſenſe of liberty has indeed, even in ruder minds, produced a fierce independent ſpirit, without which the revolution could not have been effected; but it has alſo in too many created a licentiouſneſs, at preſent very detrimental, and incompatible with good Government.

The jealous fondneſs of liberty, ſo common among republicans, makes them very loth to grant the neceſſary powers of Government to their duly elected Repreſentatives: The more ignorant and turbulent pretend, that the people have a right to diſobey any diſagreeable law—nay, to call their Legiſlators to an account—a doctrine ſubverſive of all Government. In Federal Republics theſe ideas are ſtill more prevalent; becauſe, if it is dangerous to give full power of attorney to a perſon of our own choice, it is much more ſo to delegate it to one choſe by him. In America, an exceſſive love of liberty and the novelty of a Federal conſtitution combine to render great numbers averſe from the ſo neceſſary and rational Government of a Supreme Congreſs; though it has proved ſo worthy of the public truſt.

Knowledge, prudence, temperance, induſtry, honor, decency, juſtice, benevolence—all thoſe qualities, which enable men to govern themſelves, to regard the rights of others, to reſpect ſuperior merit, to love order and tranquility, are ſo many excellent diſpoſitions for civil government. They are neceſſary in republics, where the energy of government depends on a chearful obedience. As the people cannot be led as children, or drove as mules, the only method is, to make them rational beings. Men of reflection have the advantage, not only to ſee things in extenſive combinations, and remote conſequences, but to feel an important truth with more ſenſibility; becauſe in a chain of reaſoning the reſult does not forcibly ſtrike the mind, except it can rapidly run through the links—doubts or ſlow apprehenſions dull the feeling. This accounts for the great difficulty of perſuading thoughtleſs people in the greateſt concerns, even when their underſtanding is at laſt convinced. Thus a man well acquainted with political principles, and the fate of empires, will feelingly perceive the dreadful cataſtrophes that muſt enſue from a weakneſs of Federal Union; but let an ignorant clown hear the cleareſt diſcourſe on the ſubject—he will at the concluſion think; this may be; that looks very likely; however I'll think farther on it. Political knowledge cannot be too much encouraged. Pope's maxim is here applicable: a little learning is a dangerous thing—drink deep, or touch not the Caſtalian ſpring. America has many great politicians; but, as a ſenſible gentleman very juſtly obſerved, the people in general know too much, and too little. The wretched dialogues on politics, ſo frequent in taverns and elſewhere, pleaſe the mirthy not leſs than the novel of Peregrine Pickle, while they enrage the ſplenetic, and grieve the ſerious patriot. Theſe political tinkers think themſelves capable of governing a univerſal monarchy; ſpeak with contempt of their legiſlators, as *the ſervants of the public*; and declaim with more than royal pride on *the Majeſty of the people*, meaning, in fact, their own ſervants, and their own majeſty.

By various excellent improvements in the public educa-

tion the inſtitution of political ſocieties throughout the continent, &c. much may be done. We muſt not however form a Utopian ſcheme of making every citizen an enlightened patriot. God has not granted ſuch perfection to human nature in the preſent ſtate; but ordered the wiſe and good to direct their weaker brethren, and to chaſtiſe refractory members of ſociety. Far be it from me to recommend paſſive obedience, or too mechanical habits of diſcipline: I would rather have the people turbulent than ſervile. But if men ſubmit to the fidelity and better knowledge of others in their greateſt concerns—if they truſt their lives in the hands of a phyſician—if they commit themſelves, their families and properties, to the care of an experienced mariner; it is unreaſonable to deny their beſt fellow citizens, whom they freely choſe, thoſe powers of government abſolutely neceſſary for the well-being of the community, and their own. The majority of a Legiſlature may indeed ſometimes do wrong; but it is very improbable that there ſhould be leſs wiſdom and integrity in the flower of a nation, choſen as ſuch, than in tumultuary multitudes, or the diſcontented individuals ſcattered over the country, whoſe number and grievances often appear great only from the loudneſs and frequency of their complaints. The neceſſity of human affairs requires even obedience to laws evidently wrong; and nothing but meaſures atrociouſly and immediatly pernicious can juſtify reſiſtance, when the people have the right to remonſtrate, and to change the Legiſlators in a ſhort time. Theſe principles are the plain dictates of ſound common ſenſe, and ſhould be engraved on every American heart. Religion itſelf ſanctifies them: it commands us to be ſubject for conſcience ſake, to regard the civil power as the miniſter of God for our good, Rom. 13, and not to uſe liberty as a cloak of maliciouſneſs. 1 Pet. 2. If the Almighty has made civil government an indiſpenſable means for human felicity, and if the greateſt miſeries and moſt horrid crimes are the certain fruits of anarchy; loyalty to a legal government is a ſacred duty to him, and diſobedience an atrocious ſin. This doctrine ſhould be held up in the pulpit, and be taught in the catechiſm of every denomination. Grown children will underſtand it equally well with the firſt principles of morality. I would even inſert the words *to honor and obey the Congreſs*, &c. Sentiments of loyalty thus imbibed with the firſt ideas of religion, among the beſt and happieſt ſenſations of a young heart, and afterwards confirmed by reaſon and experience, will be dear and ſacred through life.

Every ſenſible and generous American laments the local politics, ſo common, and not ſeldom enormous. The ſeveral counties, and even townſhips, have their little objects, which they anxiouſly recommend to their repreſentatives in the aſſembly; and many individuals are ſo unreaſonable as to be highly offended, if theſe paltry intereſts are given up for the public good. This evil proceeds from a ſelfiſh diſpoſition, and in part from ignorance of genuine republican principles. It is very true, that the happineſs of the whole body politic reſults from that of all the parts—that every part naturally feels its own good and ill with more ſenſibility, and cannot be equally affected, nor always fully acquainted, with the ſituation of fellow members---that every diviſion of a ſtate may therefore with great propriety urge its own intereſt. But this muſt be done with a due regard to the rights of other parts, a ſympathy with the wants of any one, and a generous benevolence to all. It is extremely abſurd to fetter a repreſentative with many petty inſtructions: The grand inſtruction implied by the civil compact is, to promote the general good. He does not in fact only repreſent a county, but he is one among the repreſentatives of the whole ſtate: In that quality he regards his own county only as a part; but then it is protected, as ſuch, by every other repreſentative: He and they muſt act for the whole community, with an impartial and affectionate regard to every part. When conſtituents cenſure a repreſentative for ſuch a liberal conduct, they betray mean and narrow ſentiments; or blame him for doing, what every generous man among themſelves would have done, if they had viewed the ſtate from his elevated ſtation.

A people of ſuch narrow principles will have no chance for good Legiſlators; becauſe the wiſeſt and nobleſt conduct may draw upon them the ſevereſt puniſhment. When the perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by a Senator are diſperſed through a country, he is not ſenſibly affected by their blame; becauſe he is applauded and ſupported by a great number of the beſt people. But in this caſe he will be hated, inſulted, and perſecuted by his neighbours and acquaintances, by a majority of the diſtrict, in which his eſtates, dealing, and connections lie---nay, by many deteſted as a wretch who has no feelings for his neareſt fellow citizens, and has betrayed the ſacred truſt they repoſed in him. Few men will have fortitude enough thus to expoſe themſelves for the public good; and repreſentatives will be choſen equally illiberal with their conſtituents. Theſe local politics are baneful to the fœderal conſtitution. What would become of America, if one member of Congreſs was for Pennſylvania, another for Rhode-Iſland, &c.? Perhaps, before long, ſome of the ſtates would be provinces of foreign powers, the others plunged in all the miſeries of anarchy and civil war. Whatever may be the peculiar and relative circumſtances of republics, it is impoſſible at all times to conciliate their intereſt: One, or more, muſt ſacrifice ſome advantage for the general good. Theſe ſacrifices will indeed be reciprocal---what is loſt now will be gained hereafter; but it is evident, that an exact calculation is not always poſſible; and that a ſcrupulous conſideration of what is given, and what may be received, would often fruſtrate the nobleſt deſigns for general felicity. Happy then are thoſe fœderal ſtates, that ſcorn this pitiful hagling---who with a ſiſterly affection cheriſh the well-being of each other---who generouſly can ſacrifice ſomething without mercenary expectations---who rather uſe the word *ours*, than *mine* and *thine*.

A ſelfiſh perſon prefers the intereſt of his county to the good of the ſtate, becauſe his own is more nearly connected with it: for the ſame reaſon he is partial to the ſtate, in oppoſition to the grand intereſt of the union. I grant, however, that theſe local prejudices may ſometimes ariſe from the natural attachment to a native place, perſonal friendſhips, ſocial connections, and the like; but they have ſtill very little merit, being inconſiſtent with that general equity and philanthropy, which make the glory and happineſs of human nature. Very indifferent characters are ſometimes good parents, and tolerable neighbours. An interchange of good offices naturally creates a degree of mutual affection, in diſpoſitions really bad, inhuman and ferocious. In ſome languages a foe and a ſtranger have been ſynonimous. Often, in the ſame country, ſome call a thing they heartily hate and deſpiſe, *outlandiſh*, and others emulate in civilities to a *ſtranger*: no equivocal marks of their reſpective progreſs in civilization. Barbarous times afford extraordinary examples of petty patriotiſm; but the ſavage who can die for his tribe, cannot live without war, and delights in torturing his captives. Vulgar minds are in every country prone to local attachments and antipathies: counties and pariſhes often box in parties; whereas even in nations, which, as the abſurd expreſſion is, have long been natural enemies, people of an enlightened mind are above national prejudices. A federal people want an uncommon degree of moral goodneſs, in order to counteract the natural bias of ſelf-intereſt, and to ſuppreſs thoſe local affections. In this GRAND CONFEDERACY the human affections muſt be ſtill more expanded, to encircle in one chain of eternal friendſhip the millions between the Atlantic and the Miſſiſippi, from Florida to Nova-Scotia. Men of cultivated humanity and extenſive benevolence will at the ſame time be patriotic in their reſpective ſtates, and faithful members of the union: for their perſonal intereſt they will never ſacrifice the general good of either; and they will ſcorn a mean partiality to their own ſtate. If a majority of the people are thus happily diſpoſed, they will not eaſily be led away by thoſe mock patriots, who would perſuade them to enrich or aggrandiſe their own republic, to the prejudice of any ſiſter ſtate, and in violation of the ſacred federal compact.

[To be continued.]

NASSAU, July 7.

The following notice touching applications for the examination of claims of parties incapable of attending in perſon, is publiſhed by the commiſſioners for enquiring into the claims of American loyaliſts.

"THE commiſſioners apprehending there are claimants who may be utterly incapable of attending in perſon on the examination of their claims, have (in order that ſuch perſons may not be excluded from the benefit of the acts of parliament) reſolved to proceed upon the enquiry into ſuch claims (after thoſe of all perſons capable of attending in perſon have been examined) the parties complying with the following requiſition, viz.

The claimant muſt make affidavit, and procure and tranſmit an affidavit of two reſpectable inhabitants of the town or neighbourhood where he reſides, (one of whom to be a phyſician, apothecary, or ſurgeon, where the diſability ariſes from diſeaſe or bodily infirmity) of the inability of the claimant to attend the board in perſon upon the examination of his claim, ſtating particularly the circumſtances which occaſion ſuch inability, and whether there is any hope or proſpect of its being removed, in any and what time, and what is his employ, and the occaſion of his reſidence in the place where he is.

The claimant muſt alſo ſwear to the truth of his memorial, (a copy whereof to be annexed to the affidavit) and to the following facts, or ſuch as apply to his caſe, viz.

1. That he had a good title to the real or landed property he claims for at the time he was diſpoſſeſſed thereof, in fee ſimple, or for ſuch eſtate as he ſtates himſelf to have been intitled to.

2. That it was free from all charges and incumbrances, ſave ſuch as ſhall be ſpecified in the affidavit.

3. That he was really and BONA FIDE, and in his own right, or in right of his wife, poſſeſſed thereof; and alſo of the perſonal property claimed for, until diſpoſſeſſed in the manner ſtated in the memorial.

4. That there was no ſuit or diſputed claim for any part of his property depending, (except ſuch as the affidavit may ſtate.)

5. That he hath not, either before or ſince the commencement of the late troubles in America, ſold, mortgaged, or otherwiſe voluntarily diſpoſed of his property, real or perſonal, (except as the affidavit may ſtate.)

6. That he hath no power or proſpect whatſoever, now or hereafter, of recovering or repoſſeſſing, or deriving any benefit or advantage whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf, or through any other perſon or perſons, from any part of the property alledged to be loſt, (except as the affidavit ſhall ſtate.)

7. The affidavit muſt alſo ſtate, in whoſe hands or poſſeſſion the property is, to the beſt of the knowledge or belief of the claimant; and whether his family derive any, and what benefit therefrom.

8. That the whole of his loſſes were occaſioned by, or in conſequence of, his loyalty to his majeſty, and attachment to the Britiſh government, (except as the affidavit ſhall ſtate.)

9. To ſtate alſo any circumſtance relative to the confiſcation and ſale of the property within the knowledge of the claimant.

10. That he was not at the commencement of, or during the late unhappy diſſentions in America, indebted to any perſon or perſons, reſidents of or belonging to the late colonies (now ſtates) of North-America, in any ſum or ſums whatſoever, ſave ſuch as he has ſince paid, or ſuch as the affidavit ſhall ſpecify.

11. If the claimant is not in poſſeſſion of his title deeds, he muſt prove by his oath, the time and circumſtance of the loſs of them, or the occaſion which prevents their production.

12. He muſt alſo prove, in like manner, that he hath uſed his utmoſt endeavours to procure the neceſſary documents from the regiſters or records within the reſpective ſtates where the property was ſituate, to manifeſt the title, confiſcation and ſale thereof.

13. The affidavit to be ſworn before the governor or preſiding magiſtrate, and certified in the uſual manner, under the ſeal of the city, town or ſtate.

Note. It muſt be obvious that the inveſtigation of claims, in the abſence of the claimants, muſt be attended with material diſadvantages to them for the want of ſuch information or explanations as the claimants alone, on a perſonal examination, can give reſpecting their own concerns. It would therefore be imprudent in the parties to rely on ſuch a mode of inveſtigation, except in caſes of unavoidable neceſſity.

Office of American Claims,
20th March, 1787."

BOSTON, July 30.

Extract of a letter from the ſtate of Vermont, dated Windſor, June 18, 1787.

"Some meaſures lately taken by a number of our magiſtrates, in addition to the exhauſted ſtores of their (the inſurgents) friends, I believe will nearly free us of their company. In the courſe of a journey to the weſtern and ſouthern parts of the ſtate, I was in two towns at the time the Court of Common Pleas were ſitting. I was pleaſed to find that the Courts were particularly careful in their enquiries with reſpect to the political characters of ſuch as applied for licence to keep taverns, having harboured your inſurgents was a ſufficient reaſon for refuſing a licence.

"I have not as yet been able to learn the meaſures your preſent adminiſtration have adopted: I hope they are not according to my conjectures, for a government ought never to leave room for the ſubject to ſuppoſe that they are afraid to execute the laws."

We hear from good authority, that his Excellency the Governor, by advice of Council, has put a ſtop to any further enliſtment of troops ordered to be raiſed by the Legiſlature in its laſt ſeſſion, agreeably to the powers veſted in him by the celebrated reſolution of the 19th of June laſt, for quieting the diſorders in this Commonwealth: and at the ſame time has directed the officer in command to reduce the number in ſervice to 200 men, officers included, on the 20th of Auguſt next enſuing. We moſt ſincerely congratulate the public on this event, as it carries the very pleaſing evidence of the commotions which have diſturbed this ſtate in the courſe of the laſt winter being in a fair way to a happy adjuſtment.

We are informed that his Excellency, our worthy and patriotic chief magiſtrate, propoſes a viſit to the Weſtern Counties, to review the militia in that diſtrict in the laſt of September, provided his health will admit. A deſign which reflects high honor on his zeal and activity in the public ſervice.

An inſtance demonſtrative of the ſcarcity of caſh occurred here a few days ſince. A veſſel arrived from South-Carolina, part of whoſe cargo conſiſted of about 1000 water melons, which were ſold for from three to four ſhillings each. O Luxury! how rapid is thy decline?

NORWICH, July 26.

In this quarter, the harveſt in general appears uncommonly good. The Heſſian Fly is diſcoverable in ſome few pieces of grain; but has done no material injury.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Auguſt 1.

Monday a handſome edifice was reared in this town, to be devoted to the cultivation of ſcience; which it is hoped will ſhine with meridian luſtre, and diſpel the clouds of dullneſs. It is to be denominated the *Elizabeth-Town Academy*.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1787.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed.

Due attendance will be given by

† ROBERT WIER,)
Auguſt 2, 1787. JOHN WIER,) Adminiſtrators.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in New-Providence townſhip, containing 253 acres and an half; bounded by lands of Jacob Vanderſlice and others. Late the eſtate of Rynear Vanderſlice, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 56 acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in Guynedd townſhip; bounded by lands of Rees Harrey, Philip Hurſt and others. Late the eſtate of Daniel Bloom, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that well accuſtomed Tavern known by the name of the Swedes Ford, on the river Schuylkill, about half a mile from the town of Norris, and ſixteen from Philadelphia; there is erected on ſaid premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good barn, good new ſtone ſheds and other out-houſes, a large never failing ſpring, ſufficient to turn a griſt mill, near the door, with a ſpring-houſe over it, and about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made, and a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about 150 acres of good woodland, with a good limeſtone quarry and lime kiln on the ſame, and an excellent ſhad fiſhery, containing in the whole 316 acres, lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Samuel Holſtein, Benjamin Eaſtburn and the river Schuylkill. Late the eſtate of Peter Holſtein, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and griſt mill and 40 acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Moreland townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Auſtin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the eſtate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

WAS ſtolen away from the Baptiſt meeting houſe, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of July laſt, a large bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, he is a natural trotter, has a bald face, one white eye, and three white feet, ſhod all round, he had likewiſe a ſaddle and bridle on him when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive for the horſe and ſaddle SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief THREE POUNDS, to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county.

Auguſt 2, 1787. ¶ JAMES BROWN.

LONDON.

March 5. Nothing can be so clear as the opening prospects of liberty in France. Had the King determined to continue despotic, could any measure be so unwise as to assemble the notables—and in that assembly to propose the institution of provincial assemblies?

March 8. No minister, perhaps, ever possessed a more insinuating address or conceived a wiser scheme of policy, than the late count de Vergennes. Under his auspices, France has strengthened and cemented her alliances with all the courts of Europe; Spain submits implicitly to her direction; a matrimonial alliance has devoted to her interests the head of the Germanic body; her politics govern Holland; her influence is powerful in Sweden; and she has raised a faction in Russia, which promises fair to give her an ascendency in the councils of that great state; while at the same time she is the favored friend and firm ally of the Sublime Porte! Conscious that commercial and naval power is the true source of greatness, the grand object of this enterprising court is the extension of her trade, and consequent increase of her marine. Already the second maritime power of Europe, it demands the most indefatigable exertions of Britain to prevent her becoming the first.

Those who still entertain suspicions of the sincerity of the French court in the treaty of trade and navigation, need but read the following extract from the Gazette de France, by Tuesday's mail, to conclude that eternal shame and disgrace would be the portion of their sovereign, were he to act a perfidious part in this very important business. The words we quote are the confirmation which follows the explanatory convention, signed at Versailles on the 15th of January.

"We, agreeing to the aforesaid convention in all the points and articles therein contained and provided, do, for ourselves, our heirs, successors, dominions, subjects, &c. accept and approve, ratify and confirm by these presents under our hand, and promise, upon the faith and word of a king, under the bond and mortgage of all and each of our present and future possessions, inviolably to keep and adhere to without ever going against or acting to the contrary, directly or indirectly, in any manner or way whatever; in witness whereof, we have caused our seal to be set to these presents. Given at Versailles, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of our reign the 13th.

(Signed) LEUIS.

By the King.

Marshal de CASTRIES."

Those who with such eagerness drive forward the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, have on their side precedents from all histories ancient as well as modern; the behaviour of the Athenians to Alcibiades and to Conon is sufficiently recorded. The Romans too were by no means wanting in ingratitude to those who had saved them from ruin. Numbers of examples, besides those of the greatest of the Scipios, and (latter times) of Belisarius and Narses, prove what is here advanced France, in her turn, has prosecuted her Bourbon and her Chatillons.—Spain threw her Columbus into an odious prison. Russia (not to mention the long imprisonment of the great Munich) has generally dispatched her most successful generals to long visits to Siberia. And in Germany, the victorious Walstein fell by order of his Imperial master. Great-Britain, except her treatment of the Duke of Malborough, has perhaps less to reproach herself with on this score than most other European nations. Zealous, however (says a correspondent) as I feel myself for the precedents of my dear country in every fashionable accomplishment, I cannot help exulting at the thought of our bidding now fair to win the prize of ingratitude. This triumph will, I think, be justly our due, should it prove true (as has been asserted) that the same year which produced the impeachment of Warren Hastings, will also gratify the public with a criminal prosecution of Sir George Augustus Elliot.

March 13. By a vessel which lately brought dispatches from a garrisoned town (Gibraltar) there came a memorial to government, signed by all the Protestant inhabitants of the place, complaining, that in consequence of a petition from them to the governor, they were permitted to subscribe 2038 dollars for repairing the church, and the said sum was paid to that intent; but that, instead of being accommodated with a place of worship, the church has been converted into a riding house, and the Protestant inhabitants unaccommodated with any place of public prayer, although the Jews have their synagogues, and the Genoese and Maltese their respective churches in thorough repair.

May 26. The projects of the Emperor have excited the most lively alarms, and a spirit of discontent now reigns in the four states of Brabant, Heinau, Namur and Flaand, which will not be easy for him to quiet. The most unanimous disposition prevails against him. The chancellor, who was the only officer that showed an alacrity in carrying his pretended reforms into execution, has been forced to leave the country, and coudt Belgioioso is confined to his own house. A mob assembled round his house last week, and threatened to murder him: they even wrote to the duke d'Aremberg, to request that he would oblige them with a charger on which to lay his head; and had not that nobleman taken pains to pacify them, they would certainly have proceeded to some outrage.

The King of Prussia is furnishing his palace entirely with the manufactures of this country, which he finds superior in workmanship, and in materials, to those of any other kingdom; and last week a large order in the cabinet and upholstery line, consisting of every article of furniture of the most costly and exquisite workmanship, was furnished at one of our first houses, and shipped on board the Hamburgh packet, which also contains woollens and other goods, and a suit of steel buttons, made at Birmingham, which cost two guineas and a half each button, all for his Prussian majesty. The chairs, tables and library furniture did honor to our workmen; being finished in a stile that displayed taste, neatness and elegance. Many of our nobility and people of fashion viewed the goods before they were put on board.

By letters from Lisbon, we learn that an insurrection has lately happened in that city, on account of new taxations, in which many citizens were wounded.

Advices from Algiers state, that the plague still continues to make dreadful ravages in that city, where upwards of 10,000 people have been carried off in the course of the last three months.

The new edict issued by the Emperor respecting bankrupts ordains, those who cannot prove they are forced to become so by real misfortunes, are to be punished; those who are suspected of running away, are to be apprehended; and those who do not pay eighty-eight per cent. to their creditors, are to be declared incapable of trading in future, either in their own name, the name of any other, or in partnership.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

It was said by Milton (says a correspondent) that the trappings of a Monarchy would support a Republic: But it might be said, the trappings of our American Republics would support a Monarchy. There are upwards of 2000 men employed in the *legislative* part of our thirteen governments only, and ten times that number in the *executive* part of them, all of whom are maintained by the public. Besides the expence of this little army of rulers, their wisdom decreases in proportion as their numbers encrease—hence the folly of some of our constitutions and most of our laws—for in 2000 people there will always, in a country so young as ours, be a greater proportion of ignorant men than in 100 or in 50.----It is to be doubted, whether the most populous kingdom in Europe could furnish 2000 men sufficiently enlightened to make legislators. These facts should prepare us to adopt the simple, frugal and wise fœderal government which it is expected is now preparing for the United States. It will lessen all the expences of our political house-keeping, and, at the same time, give us much more rank and consequence with our neighbours, with whom we are obliged to keep company. It will enable us to support government, and pay our debts by imposts and excise, without unequal and oppressive land-taxes, which are so injurious to agriculture;--and lastly, it will extinguish state parties, which are so detrimental to social happiness.

Some tim'd, or perhaps *interested* politicians have expressed apprehensions, that the new fœderal government will not be adopted by the states, or the people. Such persons do not know, or recollect, the good sense of the Americans, who, under less pressing circumstances, in the year 1775 adopted the resolutions of Congress, and in the year 1776 the Declaration of Independence. For neither of these were the citizens of America *half* so well prepared, as they are *now* for a vigorous fœderal government. It is probable *some* of the states will object to it, and certain factions, composed of salary and perquisite men, may object to it in *all* the states; but (as was the case with the resolutions of Congress and the Declaration of Independence) *truth* and the *public safety* will finally prevail over self-interest and faction, and America will be the delight of her friends and citizens, and the envy, admiration and example of the whole world.

It is with singular pleasure we inform our readers, that a society is now forming in this city for the encouragement and establishment of useful arts and manufactures, by which means the industrious poor will be employed in our city, and arts and manufactures protected and rewarded in every part of the country. Until we manufacture more, it is an absurdity to celebrate the *Fourth of July* as the birth-day of our Independence. We are still a *dependent* people, and, what is worse, after all the blood and treasure we have expended, we are actually *taxed* by Great-Britain. Our imports help to fill her revenue, and to pay the interest of a debt contracted in an attempt to enslave us. It is said the society will be very large, and will consist of persons of all ranks and parties, and that certain articles of dress, of American manufacture, will be immediately adopted by them as the UNIFORM of the Society.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius to his friend in Wilmington, dated July 11, 1787.

"People here owning English vessels are afraid to send them to America, as the late prohibition is so barefaced an insult, that they do not doubt the mob for setting fire to them, if some attention is not paid to it by the states representatives.—We begin to feel the consequences of the prohibition, or rather merchants have anticipated them through fear of having goods on hand.—There is perhaps as little Spanish or French demand as ever has been since my first acquaintance in the island, and should that not improve speedily, the approaching season and the prohibition will not leave a vessel in the road."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in one of the most southern states to his friend in this city.

"The eyes of the whole continent are now cast on that respectable body, the Convention. The heart of every American, good or bad, must be interested in the result of their deliberations. It will either form a glorious epocha in the history of America, or, by doing nothing, leave the disease to the violent remedy of curing itself. I hope *Rhode Island* is no bar to their proceeding: Whenever I think of that petty state, it brings to my recollection a saying of the *Grand Signior*, respecting the small states of Holland, *that if they gave him as much trouble as they did the King of Spain, he would send his men with shovels and pickaxes and throw them all into the sea.* Do you think by such a measure the union would suffer?

"I would lend what few negroes I have with all my heart, and furnish them with tools at my own expence."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Rapids of the Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated June 20.

"The Indians are daily committing depredations in this quarter—and have killed several people in their habitations. Indeed we may say that they are actually at open war with us, and that to go in pursuit of them would be as much in vain as, to use an old and common saying, *to seek for a needle in a bundle of hay.*

"Colonel Harmar and Major Hamtramack, have just arrived here with three companies of the fœderal troops from the garrison at Miami; but their destination has not yet transpired."

We learn from New-York, that Congress have promoted Colonel Harmar, now Commandant of the troops stationed at the western posts on the Ohio, to the rank of Brigadier General, with the pay and emoluments of the war establishment.

Arrived at New-York, on Friday last, the ship Hope, Captain M'Gee, from Canton in China, after a passage of six months.

Friday arrived in this port a Spanish frigate, having on board many families from Ireland, France and Germany, who purpose to settle in Carthagena. They are allowed provisions while on the voyage, at the expence of the Spanish government, and when they arrive at their place of destination, they will each be entitled to a lot of ground, and accommodations till they are enabled to support themselves.

At the late city sessions a negro was tried and convicted for keeping a disorderly house; it appeared upon this occasion, that the offender kept a place of resort for all the loose and idle characters of the city, whether whites, blacks or mulattoes; and that frequently in the night gentlemens servants would arrive there, mounted on their masters horses (for which the landlord had provided a stable in the neighbourhood) and indulge in riotous mirth and dancing till the dawn, when they posted again to their respective homes. These facts are laid before the public to prove the growing nuisance of the cabins in the suburbs of the city, occupied by free negroes; and as a hint to masters to watch the conduct of their servants, who may, in these nocturnal excursions, commit a greater outrage upon their property than the midnight robber.

On Friday the Court of Common Pleas gave judgment in an action brought by the indorsee against the acceptors of a bill of exchange, in which the words, OR ORDER, were omitted; when after a judicious and elaborate investigation of the subject, Mr. Justice Shippen pronounced that the action would not ly. This is a question which has never before been expresly determined in any court, here or England, and particularly deserves the attention of the mercantile part of the community.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-house of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham township, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-house, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, also a good Apple Orchard and sundry other fruit trees: The Saw-mill, with little expence might be turned into a Grist-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling-mill, Oyl mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewise several good Draught-horses with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by

¶ 4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

Seventh-month 16th, 1787.

Buckingham, Bucks county, August 6, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from Buckingham Meeting-house, on the 5th instant, a bright bay MARE, four years old last spring, about 14 hands and an half high, lofty carriage, natural trotter, has two white spots on her back near her withers, a scar on one of her hind legs near the footlock joint; she had on a snaffle bridle with a nose-band, and a full welted saddle, blue cloth, faced with white worsted binding. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so as the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare, by applying to

¶ HUGH ELY,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Judah Boone, late of Exeter township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. And all those who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested for settlement, to

THOMAS CHERINGTON, } Administrators.
THOMAS LEE, }

August 1, 1787. ‡

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

Goshen, Chester county, August 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 21st day of August instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of West Caln, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertson, Robert Kelly and others, containing 126 acres, more or less; seized and taken in execution as the estate of Henry Dawson, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, August 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 22d day of August instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Warwick Company, and others, containing 250 acres, more or less; seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Dugan and Edward Black, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, August 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 22d day of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Joseph Pearson, inn-keeper, in Ridley township, a very valuable tract or piece of Woodland, situate in Darby township, bounded by lands of Mary Rudulph, lands late of Joseph Parker, deceased, and others, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Chester, containing 18 acres, more or less; taken in execution as the estate of Joseph Rudulph, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goshen, Chester county, August 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 23d day of August instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Pyle, in the township of London-grove, on the premises, a two story stone Messuage Tavern-house, and 140 acres of land, situate in the township of London-grove, bounded by lands of William Chandler, lands late of John Baker and others. Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, Implements of Husbandry, &c. &c. The whole seized and taken in execution as the estates of John England and Robert Lamborn, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

THAT neat stone House, situate on the west-side of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the house, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and stocked with a variety of fruit trees, strawberries and other valuable plants; there are about seven acres of marsh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good pasture. The house is a licensed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a stable that will hold several horses. The situation is convenient for a tavern or store, and suitable for both businesses. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premises. August 7, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Castle county, about the 16th instant, an APPRENTICE BOY, named Levi Hughes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, fairish hair. Had on when he went away a half worn wool hat, a light coloured cloth jacket without sleeves, tow trowsers, a pair of old shoes, with carved silver buckles, marked A. M. Any person or persons apprehending said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ JOS. DAY.

N. B. The said boy has got a remarkable bad scar on one of his legs.

SIX DOLLARS Reward

WILL be given for a certain HENRY RICKART or RICHARDS, a German, who it is supposed broke out of Lancaster gaol in August last, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a very dark complexion, blue cloth jacket, strong shirt and trowsers, cotton barred handkerchief, and felt hat. The above reward will be given upon his conviction for the stealing two cows in June last, by § THOMAS READ.

Radnor township, Chester-county.

Chester county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Marhland township, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

New-Jersey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without just cause) eloped from my bed, and clandestinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, sen.

N. B. If the said Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I request they may immediately be brought in.

J. B.

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JAMES CAMBELL, Esq;

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By *WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.*

The Critical Reviewers speak in the following manner of this Poem and its Author:

"This Poem is written in a nervous, animated, and expressive stile, adorned with glowing imagery and description.---Mr. Hayley's least merit is, that of being the best Poet of his age."

TO BE LET,

The STORES situate on the north side of Market-street and east side of Fifth-street, in the city of Philadelphia. Enquire of

JACOB BARGE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Perkyoming and Skippack township, Montgomery county, on the 12th of June last, a little, yellowish red COW, with some white under her belly, and some about her head. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 25. † JACOB UMSTAT.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of William Pearce, deceased, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, will be exposed at Public Sale on the 15th day of August, (if not sold before at private sale) on the Premises,

TWO valuable Tracts of Land,

adjoining, supposed to contain 326 acres, situate on Langford's Bay, Kent County, in Maryland, about five miles from Chester Town. For terms, apply to Samuel Chew, Esquire in Chester Town, or the subscriber, living in Cæcil County.

¶ HENRY WARD PEARCE, jun. Administrrtor.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, the 28th of June, a black and white MILCH COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 6, 1787. † DAVID JONES.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price,* 3s9.

AN ESSAY

ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith,* D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New-Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

By Cadwalader and David Evans,

At their Store, in Water-street, the ninth door above Market-street.

MADEIRA,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Fayal,
Vin d'Grave,
Malaga, and
Cassado
} Wines, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks.

Port and Claret of a superior quality, in pipes, quarter casks and bottles.

Also, Old Coniac and French Brandies, White-Wine Vinegar, and Holland Gin, in cases, &c, &c. 6w

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday, the 1st instant, an Irish SERVANT LAD, named Hugh Wilson, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown hair, much pitted with the small pox; had on when he went away, a linen coat and waistcoat, of a copperas colour, tow trowsers, an old pair of shoes, and felt hat half worn. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

Horsham township, Montgomery county, July 5, 1787. STEPHEN LOVE. §

BENJAMIN SCULL,

HATTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Fourth-street, to the north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where he carries on the Hatting Business in all its Branches. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. ‡

N. B. Orders from the country will be carefully executed.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Dutch SERVANT MAN named Johan Henry Henning, appears to be about 45 years of age, is a middle sized well set man, professes to be a tallow chandler by trade, understands but little of the English language, having been purchased from on ship board last fall. The fore part of his head is bald, his hair thin, of a light colour, and usually combed back. How he is appareled is uncertain, as he left his usual clothing behind him. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him; so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

¶ SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES----Also,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, superfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, English paste-boards, pig brass, German looking glasses, sheet brass, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; also a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, situate below Pools-bridge.

Also a three story HOUSE, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, an extraordinary stand for business.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly opposite the Church in Second-street, has again opened store on the west side of Front-street near Walnut-street, where he has imported in the last vessels from England, a general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table sets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, sugardishes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glass* candlesticks, salts, mustard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glasses, single and double flint glass ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of several sizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country consumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the shortest notice.

A few Watch chains and seals to be sold low. t f.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and so justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidnies. It has also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism. Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two shower baths, and two dressing rooms; and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfasts, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the 14th of May, and run while the season continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the King of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; and those who engage seats previous to the hours of six in the morning, and half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off, without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the price of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by

their humble servant,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be four dollars for the season, two dollars for one month, five shillings for one week, and one shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be two shillings and six-pence. c. t. f.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mils,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their store, in *Water-street,* between *Market* and *Arch-streets,*

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muscovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork,

And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the latest vessels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extensive and compleat assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fustians, jeans and jeanets, cotton sattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Russia sheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Russia towelling, Irish and Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown Hollands, linen and cotton stripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worsted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, shalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hose, superfine black worsted sattinet for shoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutestrings, sattins, modes, and sarsnets, ell wide India persians, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and small hard ware, sewing silk, threads, pins, mens felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens stuff shoes in trunks, pewter in casks, window glass, frying pans, nails, brass kettles, tin plates, lead, shot, gunpowder, and best Crowley steel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marsh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Chesnut-street, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, near Fourth-street, an indented German SERVANT MAN, named Lewis Jeck, a baker by trade, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, has short black hair, a full broad face, thick lips, is addicted to liquor. He speaks very little English, and came to this country last fall. He understands a little of dying of hats. Had on, when he went away, a dark blue cloth coat, lately turned, a blue and white striped flowered double breasted jacket, a white shirt, a new pair of sheepskin breeches, brown thread stockings, and a castor hat. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1787. CONRAD ABEL.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Transcript of the returns and assessments of the lands of non-residents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the 11th day of September last, is now published in the supplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June sixth. All persons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the present year on their lands in said county, before the sixth day of August next, when the names of the delinquents will be transmitted to the Commissioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2985.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1787.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THE public virtue, which enables the people to chooſe good Legiſlators, does alſo diſpoſe them for a chearful obedience in caſes they really cannot underſtand; and yet this obedience is rational, becauſe they confide in the virtue of their repreſentatives. A common want of integrity creates a fatal jealouſy of the government. Conſcious of their own ſelfiſhneſs, and convinced from experience how intereſted others are, people naturally expect the general character in their Legiſlators; and whenever a diſagreeable meaſure does not carry full evidence of its neceſſity, they aſcribe it to perſonal views, or partial affections. But the more virtuous a community is, the more general and free is this obedience; becauſe the people of every diſtrict confide not only in their own repreſentative, but in all the others, as choſen by virtuous fellow citizens for their honeſty and patriotic virtue. The leſs people know of their Legiſlators, and the leſs they can judge of their conduct, the greater confidence in their integrity is neceſſary. This again proves the neceſſity of general virtue in this extenſive confederation. The people of a county have a great chance of knowing the character of their repreſentative. In the ſmaller ſtates great numbers may, by perſonal knowledge and well grounded information, be acquainted with the character of ſome repreſentatives. But the majority of people, eſpecially in the larger ſtates, muſt have a very ſlender knowledge of their own Delegates in Congreſs; and of the other Delegates very few know any thing. The affairs of a ſtate government are generally underſtood by a common capacity, aided by thoſe of better information; but the operations of Congreſs are ſo extenſive and intricate, that only perſons well verſed in general politics, the affairs of the continent, and their connexion with Europe, can pretend to judge of them. What ſecurity can the nation then have? None, but the public virtue. And this is very ample. A virtuous people will chooſe worthy repreſentatives in every ſtate, and theſe will chooſe among the beſt patriots Delegates for Congreſs. Hear then, America, the awful decree of Heaven—*Thou ſhalt be happy, if eminently good.* Rejoice in the arduous, but noble diſtinction. Thy political felicity, and the individual happineſs of thy children, depend on their mutual affection, and common love to thee.

The integrity and benevolence that ſhould diſtinguiſh the United States, are connected with all the moral virtues. Candor and ſincerity are of peculiar value.—We naturally ſhun an artful man, becauſe he is able to impoſe upon us, and in buſineſs leſs underſtood, this caution is greater. It therefore examples of fraud and cunning ſhould be frequent, they will taint the national character, and leſſen that mutual precious confidence of the federal citizens: The operations of the federal government, which muſt often be obſcure to the majority, will then have a ſtrong appearance of dark deſigns.

Avarice, vanity, ſenſuality, ambition, &c. are ſo many varieties of immoderate ſelf-love, and diſqualify men both for ſocial duties and public virtue. Whoever deſires too great a ſhare of the world, muſt encroach upon the rights of others, and is often impelled by ſome craving appetite to flagitious violations of honor and humanity. *Cæſar*, with all his generoſity and good nature, killed three millions of people, and enſlaved his country. He that paſſionately loves a fine coat, or a glaſs of burgundy, is, if he cannot afford it, in great danger of becoming a cheat, or a highway robber. Luxury and vanity do frequently, like bottomleſs gulphs, ſwallow immenſe fortunes, and then force their ſlaves to ſell honor, friends, and country. Indolence itſelf, though a negative vice, is very pernicious in republics, as it renders people leſs capable not only of the cares of government, but of thoſe public exertions, which more or leſs are required from great numbers, in the quality of electors, jurors, abritrators, &c. Gentleneſs is conſidered rather as a female virtue by thoſe rude and ſilly perſons, who think it manly to quarrel, box, and fight duels for every trifle: but it is an excellent diſpoſition in every ſtation of life, compatible with true bravery, and a high ſenſe of honor; and in United States very promotive of that mutual affection and chearful obedience to federal government, which are ſo neceſſary.

It is equally mean to flatter a nation, and deny it a juſt applauſe. I ſhall therefore with freedom point out what appears to me more or leſs favourable to a federal ſpirit in the preſent manners of America. Moſt European travellers have remarked a certain eaſe and mildneſs in the American character. The people are not ſo turbulent as in many other countries. Examples of laſting reſentment, I believe, are alſo rare. The preſent civil commotions in New-England have not been ſo ſanguinary as might have been expected. The recent fall of the Pennſylvania currency cauſed no riots; yet ſuch an event in ſome European capitals would have collected a dangerous mob of many thouſands. This moderation qualifies men to govern, and obey, in their turn; and is the moſt eligible character in this extenſive complicated confederacy. Strong ſenſibility is in itſelf no advantage. Baretti relates that his countrymen, the Italians, are ſo tender hearted, as to ſhed tears at any mournful ſtory; yet have ſuch quick feelings, that even a diſreſpectful word or glance from an equal will make the common people fall upon one another with their knives; being nevertheleſs eaſily parted by the cane of any gentleman. * The Abbe Richard relates, that at Rome murder is not rigidly puniſhed in the month of Auguſt; becauſe the exceſſive heat then raiſes the natural choler to an ungovernable pitch, ſo that the many fatal ſtrokes then given are conſidered as accidental ſallies of paſſion. Calm diſpoſitions ſuit beſt in the ordinary courſe of human life: a ſufficient number will always be capable of a poetical, philoſophical, moral enthuſiaſm: beſides, the human mind riſes with its objects—grand and preſſing national affairs produce heroes and patriots. High paſſions, if common, muſt raiſe frequent ſtorms in the world——perhaps in America they would ſoon hurl the United States into ſlaviſh ariſtocracies, or military kingdoms.

A degree of indolence is perhaps a trait in the American character, owing in ſome degree to the climate, but principally to the eaſy ſtate of ſociety, which hitherto has required no ſtrong exertions either of body or mind, from the majority of the people. Though wages are ſo high, that a common labourer may, by moderate induſtry, acquire a pretty good plantation in ten years, very few earn more than bare neceſſaries. Many perſons live on large eſtates in houſes ſo indifferent as to injure their health; and ſuffer their cattle to wander in the open fields all winter---an œconomy very detrimental, nor agreeable to the feelings of humanity. Sometimes fields of corn and fine young orchards are ruined by hogs and cattle, for want of good fences. Irregular accounts, and long delays of ſettlements, cauſe diſputes, lawſuits, and animoſities. The public police is really in general extremely defective. The moſt frequented roads are often impaſſable in the winter---public bridges are often for years out of repair, and ſometimes till paſſengers have been in great danger. The witty ſatire, called a Dialogue between the carcaſes of a cat and dog in a ſtreet of Philadelphia, may give an idea of its police not long ago. The affairs of government are in many caſes embarraſſed by this indolence and irregularity---Many neglect to pay their taxes when they could do it with eaſe; they are not urged by thoſe concerned; and ſometimes the public money is kept for a long time by the county-collectors. It is often extremely difficult to convene and retain a ſufficient number of people for tranſacting public buſineſs, even at elections, and on other important occaſions; ſometimes even Legiſlators are careleſs in their functions: in ſome parts of the continent the militia deſerve praiſe for their alacrity; but in others they muſt be rouſed from a digraceful and perilous lethargy. I ſhould not have dwelt on this ſubject, if the preſent times did not require great exertions. Prudent induſtry and frugality would enable many, who ſo loudly complain, to live comfortably, and yet pay taxes and debts. The ſpirited combination of intelligent and wealthy individuals may form ſeveral uſeful manufactories. Great numbers have ſome degree of influence and abilities, to correct public diſorders, and to ſtrengthen the hands of government.

Another, and more dangerous fault in America, is an attachment to property, and fondneſs of luxuries, too general, and too great for *young federal republics*. It makes people more unwilling to pay taxes---It renders the preſent ſtagnation of trade more afflicting than what it really is; and therefore a greater cauſe of diſcontent---It gives the wealthy a dangerous influence on manners and governments; as in the opinion of too many, a great eſtate qualifies a man to be a model of taſte, and a legiſlator. It will be the moſt probable cauſe of difference between the ſtates, on the reſpective quotas of federal expences, commercial regulations, &c. The many cruel and fraudulent violations of public and private faith, by tender laws, and fluctuating paper currencies, have unhappily ſtained the national character, and nearly deſtroyed public and private credit. The infamous doctrine, that *every man has his price*, is now very current, and rapidly ſpreads the corruption from which it ſprung. Too bad opinion of mankind weakens yet more the reciprocal confidence, love and reſpect; and impairs the very principle of integrity---Characters not very honeſt think it very pardonable to pay others in their own coin; nay, even to cheat one that would cheat them if he could----The nobleſt minds indeed never injure the worſt of men; but they grieve that ſo few deſerve their eſteem and affection; and ſome even retire in philoſophic melancholy from the ſcenes of human depravity, which they can ſo little direct---a fatal loſs to their diſtreſſed country. The ſelfiſh principles of too many individuals, and the weakneſs of government, have been the principal cauſes of tender laws and paper currencies; ignorance of finance, and the neceſſity of the times only ſecondary. The depreciation of the continental money, which had nearly loſt the American cauſe, and did more hurt than all the miſeries of a long civil war, aroſe principally from a too general diſlike of taxation, the cruel injuſtice of ſome individuals, and the weakneſs of the Fœderal Government. I have yet a coat, the cloth of which coſt me a thouſand dollars, when a tenant offered me ſixty pounds as two years rent for a plantation let for thirty pounds ſpecie a year; and I ſhall keep it for life, as a monument of human depravity unreſtrained by civil power.* Rhode-Iſland preſents now a fatal example of corruption in the very Legiſlature, that has ſtruck a panic over the whole continent; and not without reaſon—for if the heart of one ſtate is corrupt, very probably many members of other ſtates are mortified. Yet the ſtrong oppoſition of a virtuous majority in that ſtate; the general diſapprobation of its conduct; and the many warm declamations on the decay of public virtue, forbid us to deſpair. The ancient prophet mourned, that he was the only true worſhipper in the whole nation; yet ſeven thouſand had not bent a knee to Baal. Hope, virtuous Americans, that ſeventy thouſand and more among you, do not yet worſhip mammon. It is however a deplorable truth, that, whatever is the real quantity of public virtue, the appearance of it is too ſmall; and while numbers, from the prevalent love of money and practice of fraud, judge that many can be bought for a trifle, and ſome of the richeſt men for no great ſum, there can be little confidence between the ſiſter ſtates, nor a ſufficient truſt in the auguſt body of CONGRESS. Ariſe, then! ye virtuous ſons of America, ſuffer not infamous fellow-citizens to ſtain the common name; to ruin by a baſe ſelfiſhneſs the Grand Fœderal Empire you have reared with painful generous efforts, and cemented with your blood; mark the ſordid wretch with infamy; whether he is tied to the wheelbarrow, or rides in a gilded coach, he is equally the ſworn enemy of honor, virtue, his country, and mankind.

Civil ſociety becomes, in its natural progreſs, by degrees more happy. The faculties of human nature are unfolded and improved; conſequently better enabled to purſue and attain the means of felicity, which lie in man himſelf and in external nature—the many wants of reciprocal aſſiſtance in theſe purſuits call forth the ſocial affections—the very competition of intereſts, and claſhing of paſſions, teach the neceſſity of good manners, and moral government. I ſay, *a natural progreſs*—becauſe a civil ſociety may ſet out in a wrong way; or in a proſperous career be retarded, miſled, and entangled by the ignorance or ill deſigns of the guides, or the lazineſs, obſtinacy, and diſorder of its members. The progreſs of civilization in the United States will, if properly conducted, gradually improve the diſpoſitions neceſſary for civil government, and the federal in particular. The rapid encreaſe of population will ſoon multiply and draw cloſer the links of ſociety. Idleneſs and ſlovenly œconomy will then be corrected by a ſenſe of real want, or at leaſt the loſs of great comforts. The labouring people muſt work more; yet will be much happier by a greater ſobriety and frugality. Smaller portions of land muſt be improved with more aſſiduous, orderly and ingenious induſtry. A competition in the ſeveral trades and manufactures will produce a greater emulation in workmanſhip, and complaiſance to cuſtomers. Commercial dealings will require more punctuality and exactneſs. In Europe the payment of a ſmall ſum to the very day is often indiſpenſable; becauſe a trader, depending on ſeveral ſuch, cannot, if diſappointed, diſcharge his contracts, or carry on the branches of his buſineſs; and one diſappointment creates many hundred, where national induſtry has formed extenſive and intricate connections—In America, the neglect of payment is not ſo pernicious; people expect to be diſappointed by each other; they can eaſily find credit; and the great majority, depending on agriculture, or the moſt uſeful trades, cannot at the worſt want neceſſaries. Hence, merchants, ſhopkeepers, tradeſmen, and farmers are in accounts with each other for years: money-hunting is a common expreſſion, and very proper, as many hunt for days, and cannot get a ſhilling.

The multiplicity of intereſts and connections that increaſes in every progreſſive ſociety, and is in America quickened by a rapid population, will improve the general manners by a deeper and more frequent ſenſe of the neceſſity, propriety and advantage of an equitable, obliging and decent conduct—men will, from intereſt and examples, learn to check rude and ſelfiſh paſſions; to yield, not only to the rights, but ſometimes even the fancies of others; and will be eaſily reconciled to this ſelf-denial, becauſe they receive the ſame good treatment from others. The civil arts will in their progreſs viſit the ruder parts of the country; procure eaſe and affluence, and thereby taſte and means for education, reading, ſocial pleaſures, and for the genuine elegancies of human life, which improve the underſtanding, embelliſh the imagination, and refine the paſſions. The neceſſity of civil order encreaſes with the multiplicity and reciprocal connection of civil affairs—The many objects of wealth and pleaſure raiſe eager competitions, and excite the ill-diſpoſed to acts of violence and fraud; they alſo produce inordinate gratifications in luxuries---fortune and talents will claim an invidious diſtinction---moral prejudices and high principles of honor may ſometimes raiſe warm contentions---Not only malice and ſelfiſhneſs of individuals, but in many caſes their neglect, may deſtroy the property and lives of thouſands---Local ſituation, wealth, &c. may expoſe a nation to foreign attacks---This and commercial affairs may involve it in extenſive connections with other powers. All this will point out the neceſſity of legiſlation, police, public defence; of a general powerful government; which cannot be ſupported without a chearful obedience, perſonal ſervices, and pecuniary contributions---Let us compare, in this reſpect, a peaſant from a wild part of the country with a citizen of Philadelphia. The firſt has every neceſſary of ſimple life within himſelf; he has no law-ſuits, fears no thieves and robbers, knows nothing of a foreign enemy---The latter finds a jail the moſt neceſſary building in the city; he muſt truſt a great part of his property among ſtrangers, for which a regular adminiſtration of juſtice is his only ſecurity---He ſees the neceſſity of a ſtrict police, not only for conveniency, but health, life, and his deareſt intereſts---A rude carter may drive over his children---unlucky boys may ſet his houſe on fire by their ſquibs---the ſtinking dock may cauſe a putrid fever, by which he may die, or loſe his wife. He knows, that in caſe of war a frigate may burn the city, if the river is not fortified; and that the whole militia of Pennſylvania could not defend him without a federal power. The events of Maſſachuſetts-Bay confirm my aſſertions; the rebellion broke out in the remoter counties---Boſton and other great towns are loyal. In Europe riots are more frequent in great towns, where a numerous and indigent populace is more corrupt than the pooreſt country people. In America the cities have yet but a ſmall mob; the great body of the people live in the country; and numbers have, from ignorance, rude manners, and a weak ſenſe of ſocial dependence, diſpoſitions very unfavorable to civil, and eſpecially federal, government. The civil corruption, ſo viſible in many ancient ſtates, and aggravated by the pens of ſome great political writers, has made it a very common opinion---that high civilization brings on political diſeaſes, and final diſſolution. But we ſhould conſider, that a refined civilization is not principally an immenſe apparatus of wealth and luxury: ſuch

* *Deſcription hiſtorique et critique* DEL'ITALIE, *par L'Abbe Richard, Tom V. P.* 239.

* *See a feeling deſcription of the national miſery and corruption cauſed in France by the infamous ſcheme of Law. Monteſquieu's Perſian letters, letter* 146.

a corrupt national taſte will indeed be fatal---that although every period of the political body, like that of the human frame, has its peculiar diſorders; yet there is not ſuch a corruption in human nature, that men by too near approach muſt infect each other---that the United States, whoſe conſtitution is young, and tainted with no mortal diſtemper, may hope by a genuine civilization *to live for ever*. Human reaſon is a ray from the eternal MIND, and true goodneſs an image of his loveliest attribute. They can in conjunction plan the felicity of the greateſt political ſyſtems; muſt they then be confined to narrow ſpheres? Muſt they be conquered by the night of ignorance and vice? No! the conſtellation of noble minds ſhall, we hope, ſhed a bright day over America till time is no more.

The progreſs of civil ſociety in America has been the moſt rapid ever known. In two centuries a large continent has been improved by two or three millions of people---in ſome parts, churches and court-houſes are ſhaded by the groves, in which the ſavages burnt their captives---Philadelphia, equal to the larger and more elegant cities of Europe, is only an hundred years old. But this civilization is very unequal---An overgrown lad has ſeldom that ſymmetry of parts, on which beauty and ſtrength ſo much depends.---The civil fabric of America ſomewhat reſembles the Coloſſus in Nebuchadnezar's dream, made up of heterogeneous parts: there is brittle clay in the parts that bear up the whole; and too much ſilver and gold for the ſimple though excellent metals of copper and iron. I could wiſh to ſee an emblem of America in a ſweet Pennſylvanian farm, with a neat convenient houſe, fields of wheat, meadows with a winding brook, a fragrant orchard, and blooming garden, hills and waving groves---a ſcene, that in every feeling mind raiſes the pleaſing ideas of plenty, independency, calm repoſe, order, innocency, ſocial bliſs, and unaffected beauty. I long to ſee a true picture of America in her loveliest daughters, young, fair, ſenſible, innocent, and ſimply elegant.

The excellent public libraries of Philadelphia and other great towns, and the extenſive erudition and polite learning of many Americans, would naturally make one believe, that in a country, where all are ſo free, and ſo few really poor, a proportional knowledge is very general; yet it is a fact, that great numbers do not know the moſt neceſſary principles of morals and religion; that many perſons of very great eſtates are very ignorant; and that in the great numbers, who act in the legiſlative and executive parts of government, many really have not a ſufficient knowledge in general politics and civil affairs. In the greater towns, the mode of female education is often too ornamenal for the preſent ſtate of ſociety, as a diſtinguiſhed American has lately remarked.* Women are very commonly decent and genteel according to the degrees of ſtation or education, and have a prevailing inclination for dreſs;† but the charms of many a wealthy country girl are like thoſe of wild nature around her---the magnolia and ſhumach mingle their boughs, and the garlic grows among the flowers of ſpring. It is however a juſt compliment to the ſex in America, that from a noble ſpirit of liberty they can ſhow themſelves to better advantage than many of their ſiſters in ſome other countries, where an illiberal diſparity of rank throws a veil of baſhfulneſs over modeſt graces; and that they are in general ſuperior to men in manners and politeneſs---I have often remarked ſomewhat ſimilar to what *Sterne* relates about the amiable French woman, and her huſband, who was the ſame rude ſon of nature that nature left him.

This inequality of civilization is a natural effect of ſome peculiar cauſes. The firſt ſettlers had plenty of land, and when common defence did not make a cloſe neighbourhood neceſſary, they choſe to live at large, giving up a degree of ſocial advantages for a more eaſy ſubſiſtence by hunting, fiſhing, and extenſive paſturage---The conſequence of this was a ſlovenly, rough œconomy; leſs frequent opportunity for ſocial duties and enjoyments; a partial or total want of ſchools and public worſhip---An early degeneracy of manners and morals, thus occaſioned, naturally grew on the parents, and ſtill encreaſed on their deſcendants---But in them it is more pernicious; becauſe they have got a taſte for pleaſures which their anceſtors did not know; and with their nearer neighbours muſt have competitions and jarring, unknown in a wilderneſs ſufficient for all.

As a colony of Great Britain, and a neighbour of the Weſt-India iſlands, America became too ſoon a commercial country; and got a premature taſte for the luxuries of Europe and both of the Indies. This was naturally indulged by that ſpirit of equality, which too often creates the pernicious opinion that one has a right to appear and fare as another, whether he has the means or not. Indulgence in ſpirituous liquors, ſo prejudicial to morals, health and property, ſpread in a young nation not enough refined for a contempt of this vice. Hence America was always in debt to Great-Britain, and early drove to the expedient of paper currencies. Luxury has thus comparitively been a national failing from the beginning; and after the revolution made a really dangerous progreſs, from cauſes generally known and well explained by ſeveral writers.‡ Among thoſe who eſcaped luxury, many gave into ſome degree and ſpecies of avarice; becauſe wealth is a principal diſtinction, where hereditary honors, official dignities, and literary diſtinctions are not conſiderable; and becauſe, ambition apart, people will be more attached to lands, houſes, money, and whatever kind of property, where other objects do not divide the heart.

The facility of large acquiſitions in land, and their quick encreaſe in value, is the principal reaſon why many proprietors of large eſtates are deficient in education. Great marſhes, which, unimproved, were worth little, are now, in quality of good meadows, not diſtant from capital towns, very fine eſtates---The firſt poſſeſſor was a poor illiterate labourer; his ſon perhaps learned to read; his grand-ſon can alſo write his name. A multitude of hands may quickly drain marſhes, and clear woods; but learning, manners, and civil virtues are national bleſſings, which, like the finer fruits, ripen later. In towns indeed education ſufficient for buſineſs is very general; but as induſtry and trade have heretofore been very profitable, many perſons have acquired wealth and civil influence without a proportional refinement in knowledge, taſte, and manners; and their children muſt, notwithſtanding the benefit of public education, ſuffer more or leſs by this defect.

The inequallity of civilization in America proceeds then from this: that *the improvement of the human mind has not kept pace with the progreſs of wealth.* Hence we often behold an amazing diſparity of merit in perſons of the ſame fortune and occupation; and very different civilization in the ſame townſhips. America preſents, in this view, a new phenomenon in the hiſtory of man, very intereſting to philoſophers and politicians. I would recommend to all ſenſible gentlemen, obſervations on this blended effect of early commerce, rapid population, and original looſe ſtate of ſociety; and to compare the degrees of public virtue with thoſe of civilization. I do not pretend to a competent knowledge of the continent; nor would it become me to draw compariſons. My theory is founded on the nature of things, authentic verbal and written accounts, and long perſonal obſervation. Old people generally complain of preſent corruption: in ſome reſpects they are right, in others not; ſome of their deſcendants are undoubtedly unworthy of them, others do them honor. What is very remarkable, I have known a number of people, that had much degenerated, gradually emerge from rudeneſs, intemperance, ſelfiſhneſs, and attain conſiderable degrees of civilization. To obviate miſapprehenſion, I ſhall add on this ſubject, that America may on the whole be numbered with the more civilized countries, and yet want a great deal; becauſe *extenſive*, and *yet not firmly united fœderal republics*, require a general and high civiliſation.

(To be Continued.)

* *Thoughts on Female Education, &c. delivered in the Young Ladies Academy.*

† *Abbe Robin's new Travels in America, p. 24.*

‡ *Webſter's Eſſays, read in the Univerſity of Philadelphia.*

NEWBURY-PORT, Auguſt 1.

The day before yeſterday arrived here the ſchooner ----------, Captain Elliot, from Machias, having on board twenty men and fourteen women, in the moſt wretched and diſtreſſed circumſtances.---They brought with them letters from the ſelect-men of Machias, and alſo an affidavit, containing a particular account of their paſt ſufferings, and of their deſtination.---They are now under the care of the overſeers of the poor of this town, who are making ſuch proviſion for their neceſſities, as hoſpitality to ſtrangers and humanity to our ſuffering fellow-creatures require, until ſuch time as they can find employment.

For the information of the public is inſerted the following

DEPOSITION.

The depoſition of Arthur Hill Gillmore, and ſeveral others, who came paſſengers from Ireland, on board the brig, or ſnow, Nancy, Captain Reily, commander,

SAYETH,

THAT on the 17th of March laſt paſt, upwards of one hundred perſons, of both ſexes, ſhipped themſelves on board the ſaid veſſel at Dublin, ſome as paſſengers, and ſome redemptioners, being bound to the town of Baltimore in America---That during their paſſage, their veſſel ran foul of a ſloop, on the banks of Newfoundland, carried away her bowſprit, ſprung her foremaſt, and was otherwiſe materially damaged---that it was in the night when this accident happened, but the paſſengers could diſtinctly hear the cries of the ſloop's crew, and often hear them implore heaven for aſſiſtance, and that God might be merciful to them-----from which circumſtances, and from the inhumanity of the Captain of the ſnow or brig, who would grant no aſſiſtance, deponents verily believe the ſloop and crew were foundered.---That immediately after this cataſtrophe, deponents and the paſſengers and redemptioners were put on ſuch ſhort allowance of proviſions, that they were compelled by famine to part with their cloathing and other neceſſaries to the crew of ſaid veſſel, for proviſions to keep them from ſtarving---That after ſeveral weeks ſevere ſufferings on their paſſage, the veſſel made Port Roſeway harbour, and there received ſome repairs, and then put to ſea---and after hovering many days upon the American coaſt, put into the harbour of Little-River, about twenty miles from Machias---at that place, upon the 14th of July inſtant, landed the major part of the paſſengers, &c. amounting to nearly about eighty perſons of both ſexes, the Captain telling them his proviſions were exhauſted, and that he could not carry them to Baltimore, but that the country adjacent was rich and populous, and that the town of Boſton was no more than one day's travel from the place of landing---That the ſaid Captain unjuſtly detained watches, wearing apparel, and many articles of value, from thoſe he landed.---That during the paſſage ſix men died, and deponents believe their deaths were occaſioned by the ſevere puniſhments and bad uſage they received from ſaid Captain, viz.------ That Thomas M'Donnel was brought upon deck, and received ſuch puniſhment that he died ſame night, as deponents believe, they never ſeeing him afterwards.---That Patrick M'Mullen was puniſhed four different times, with ſuch ſeverity that he languiſhed a few days and died.---That Timothy Murphy received ſuch barbarous puniſhment that his ſide was laid open, and mortified, and during the ſhort period he lived, his excrement was clotted blood and corrupted matter---in this condition he languiſhed a few days, and died.---That three others being ſeized with fevers, were totally neglected, and periſhed through want of care, or proper nouriſhment.---That ſome of the deponents have been moſt ſeverely puniſhed, and bear the marks of cuts received on board the aforeſaid veſſel. And further deponents ſay not.

Arthur H. Gillmore,
Hugh Dowdall,
Matthew Brien,
Chriſtopher Carbery,
Edward Huſe,
Peter Murphey.

Lincoln, ſs. July 14, 1787. Sworn before us,
Stephen Jones,)
James Avery,) Juſt. Pacis.

Monday laſt Captain William Wier arrived here from Limerick.---Captain Wier gives the following account of ſome remarkable incidents which occurred on his paſſage from this port to Ireland.

On the 9th of March, in lat. 42. 4. N. long. 55. 40. W. I was called, and informed by my mate that there was a large ridge of breakers. I immediatecy went on deck, and ſaw what he called breakers. I altered my courſe from E. S. E. to S.---the appearance of breakers bearing N. N. E. and tending E. N. E. and W. S. W. At ſunriſe they appeared from the maſt head very much like the breakers on the bar at Newbury-Port. By a good obſervation I found my mind eaſed on account of my quadrant, and in lat. as above. The 11th of March, in lat. 43. 34. N. long. 53. 7. W. I was alarmed at nine o'clock at night with a very heavy thumping---I was on deck inſtantly, and to my great ſurprize found myſelf in a very large body of ice, which was near three or four feet thick, and a very heavy ſea going---- wind N. W.---the ice tending E. N. E. and W. S. W.------We ſoon got through, though it ſtopt the ſhip's way for ſome minutes.---The 13th, in lat. 44. 3. N. the weather very cold and the ice making very faſt, at 8 o'clock, A. M. I made a very large body of ice ahead, which extended as far as I could ſee from our maſt head, tending N. E. b E. and S. W. b W. I tacked ſhip to the weſtward, with a freſh gale from the S. S. W.---at 10 o'clock, A. M. tacked ſhip to the S. E.---hauled cloſe to the wind in order to weather the ice.---At four o'clock, P. M. came up again with the ice---run cloſe along by it, and found it broken, though very thick: I was anxious to puſh through, and approached under eaſy ſail and got through it in an hour, without any damage, and all appeared clear to the eaſtward.---But to my great aſtoniſhment, at 10 o'clock, P. M. I again met with a larger body of ice, which entirely ſtopped the ſhip's way, In the morning of the 14th I found myſelf entirely incloſed in a vaſt body of ice, and could not ſee any water from the maſt head, excepting one ſmall air-hole, into which I preſſed the ſhip. At 10 o'clock, A. M. I ordered my ſmall cable coiled round the bows, and my ſpare ſails laſhed round the ſhip's quarters and ſides, likewiſe fenders all round the ſhip.---When this was done, in about two hours I was in 23 fathom of water on Grand Bank, and had no alternative but to drive with the ice, which incloſed me for nine days: In this diſmal ſituation I lay, with my ſails handed, till the 21ſt of March, ſeeing no ſea from main-top-gallant-maſt-head.---In this condition I thought it prudent to prepare for the worſt---I ordered my mate to prepare the long-boat in the beſt manner---accordingly he raiſed her ſides eighteen inches---my new fore-ſail was for the deck:---He laſhed in her one hogſhead of water, one tierce of bread, and one barrel of pork, not knowing how ſoon we ſhould have occaſion for her ſervices. The 17th being very cold, wind N. W. attended with ſnow, hail and ſqualls, but no motion of the ſhip, the ſecond mate and three of my people offered to attend me on the ice to take a view of an iſland of ice which bore from us W. S. W.---We ſet out at 12 o'clock, and travelled one hour and thirty-five minutes before we came up with the iſland.---We found it aground in 25 fathoms of water, the main body of ice paſſing faſt by it, the current ſetting to the S. E. 2½ miles an hour, as I judged, after taking a view of ſaid iſland. On our return to the ſhip, having been abſent from her three hours, the iſland bore W. N. W. having altered four points. The 18th, 19th, and 20th, all ſails handed and no appearance of ſea.---The 21ſt the wind backed to the S. S. W. and S. S. E.---heavy gales, attended with rain---we diſcovered from the top-gallant-maſt-head the ſea foaming on the ice to the eaſtward.---At 10, A. M. ſome ſmall motion in the ice.---At 12 the ice began to part in ſmall holes.---At 2, P. M. it began to part faſt, and the ſhip in ſome ſmall motion---in half an hour the ice was in great motion, and thumping hard againſt the ſhip. I gave orders to looſe the topſails, which were cloſe reefed before they were ſet, together with the fore ſtay-ſail, in order to keep the ſhip from rolling deep.---Our ſituation was now become very dangerous, for about an hour and an half, the ſea running very high, and the ice thrown with ſuch violence againſt the ſhip as made her tremble, but ſhe being new and ſtrong withſtood the ſhock."

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

We are credibly informed that a French fleet of ſeveral ſhips of the line and a number of frigates are daily expected to arrive in this port, and to continue here during the hurricane months in the Weſt-Indies.

It was the ſaying of an eminent old ſurgeon to his apprentice---*Young man probe the ſore to the bottom; it is better the patient feel pain at the preſent, than to have his wound healed in haſte, which breaking out again may prove incurable*---The political operator reaſons in the ſame manner, in regard to the wounds of the ſtate; they ſhould not be ſkinned over, but cured.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 2.

A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a kingly government for theſe ſtates.---The writer propoſes to ſend to England for the biſhop of Oſnaburgh, ſecond ſon to the king of Great-Britain, and have him crowned KING over this continent. We have found by experience, ſays he, that we have not wit enough to govern ourſelves --that all our declamation and parade about republicaniſm, liberty, property and the rights of man, are mere ſtuff and nonſenſe, and that it is high time for us to tread back the wayward path we have walked in theſe twelve years. This plan, we are told, gains friends and partiſans rapidly, and it ſurely is neceſſary for the great body of the people to be on their guard. The Fœderal Convention may ſave us from this worſt of curſes (A ROYAL GOVERNMENT) if we are only wiſe enough to adopt their recommendations when they ſhall be communicated to us.

Glouceſter county, State of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 9, 1787.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the houſe of JAMES HILLMAN, Inn-Keeper, on Timber creek, on the 25th day of this inſtant, the following deſcribed

Tracts of LAND and MILLS,

Being part of the eſtate of John Kay, deceaſed, and to be ſold according to his laſt will and teſtament, viz.

A TRACT of land, ſituate on Timber creek, about four miles from Cheeſeman's landing, containing 369 acres and an half, ſome of which will make meadow. There are on ſaid tract a good ſaw-mill and good griſt-mill, dwelling-houſe, ſtables and other buildings, and there is about 15 acres of ſaid land improved and under good cedar fence.

Alſo, A lot of land, containing 10 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling-houſe thereon.

Alſo, Two tracts of land, in Squamquam neck, the one containing 198 acres, the other 134.

Alſo, Two tracts of land, lying near White-oak mill, one containing 1213 acres, the other 450.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when attendance will be given, by REBECCA KAY, Executrix,
‡ ISAAC KAY, Executor.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to view the above mentioned land and mills may ſee them, by applying to John Smallwood, at the mills, and to ſee the two tracts near White-oak, by applying to Iſaac Kay, jun. near Haddonfield.

Burlington, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built two ſtory brick Houſe and lot of Ground, in this city, ſituated at the corner of York-ſtreet, and fronting the Delaware; it commands a pleaſing view of Briſtol. The houſe contains two good rooms upon the firſt, and three upon the ſecond floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole. No ſituation can be better calculated for either a butcher or tanner, and it is well adapted for a private family who wiſh to live retired. Paper Currency of this ſtate will be taken in payment, and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN BLACKWELL.

MILLS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the houſe of WILLIAM KERLIN, Innkeeper, in the borough of Cheſter, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of Auguſt inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THOSE valuable and noted mills, known by the name of Shaw's or Cheſter mills, ſituate on Cheſter creek, where the tide ebbs and flows (which is a never failing ſtream in the drieſt ſeaſons) and about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, together with the plantation thereunto belonging, containing near 80 acres of good land, 14 acres whereof are excellent meadow, and more may be made with a ſmall expence. There are on the plantation, a manſion-houſe, four other tenements, a cooper's-ſhop, barn, ſtabling and other out-houſes. One of the mills is built of ſtone, with two pair of burr ſtones and two water-wheels, and in complete order. The other is a frame building, with two pair of burr ſtones, alſo calculated for two water-wheels, and may be put in repair with a trifling expence. Shallops carrying one thouſand buſhels of grain may come up and load and unload at the mills, and may be diſcharged in about four hours by the water-works. The excellent ſituation and other advantages of theſe mills being ſo generally known, a more particular deſcription is thought unneceſſary. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Conditions of ſale and other particulars may be known by applying to SAMUEL SHAW, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. WILLIAM SHAW.

Auguſt 10, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

The conduct of the *single* states (says a Correspondent) has been like that of the *prodigal Son* in the Gospel. They have taken of the portion of their Independence, that should have been lodged for ever in Congress, and spent it in riotous living in a far country. They now return, burthened with deseases and debts, to their *Father's house*—that is, to *a fœderal government*—in which their independence and liberties received their existence. Their Father no sooner beheld signs of distress and contrition among them, than he opened his arms, to take them a second time under his protection. In a little while, it is to be hoped, the *fœderal robe* and *ring* will be put upon each of them—the *fatted calf* will be killed—and every city, village, farm-house and cabin resound with joy—since the States that were lost and dead are now found and made alive, in a VIGOROUS, EFFICIENT, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

It is to be hoped (says another Correspondent) that the Convention will not lessen the safety, dignity or usefulness of their government, by any imprudent accommodation to the present temper or prejudices of the uninformed part of the community. It is on wise and good men *only* they can depend, to support their measures. They ought to be pleased—their principles ought to be consulted—or they cannot concur in establishing the new government.

A foreigner has remarked, very sensibly, that the attachment of the Americans to commerce arose from their connections with Great-Britain, which led them to adopt all her ideas upon every subject, without attending to the difference of our situations. Our deficiency of inhabitants, in proportion to the extent of our territory, will render it for many centuries improper for us to encourage any pursuits that are unfriendly to population. Foreign commerce, besides checking the increase of the species, is the avenue of foreign vices. The carrying business should therefore be left to the countries that are over-grown with inhabitants, or to the citizens of monarchies, among whom vice is a less evil than in republics. The trade of the United States with each other (if confined wholly to themselves) will always be sufficient to breed all the seamen that we shall require. This trade will neither destroy the lives nor morals of our citizens, nor check population. It will, moreover, help to bind the States together.

It is common, when the life of a farmer is recommended to our citizens (adds our correspondent) to reply, that "a man cannot get *rich* by it." So much the better. This is what makes it so happy and independent a life. How few men get rich with fair characters! and how few rich men are happy, or even independent! for wealth creates new desires, and these beget dependence and obligation. The life of a farmer is alike friendly to health, contentment, liberty and religion. Moderate industry, with a little ingenuity, will procure all the necessaries of life upon a farm. Nor let the College bred youth object to exchanging his Homer, or his Tully, for the implements of husbandry. There cannot be a greater mistake, than to suppose that every lad who gets a diploma must be either a Parson, a Lawyer, or a Doctor. He may apply a learned education to equal advantage, in adopting or inventing improvements in the numerous branches of agriculture, and he may employ his weeks or months of recess from the labours of the field in reading and conversation, or in the government of his country.

Those who enjoy any advantage in society, however insignificant, and however inconsistent with the general good, are ever found zealous in opposing whatever has the slightest appearance of change. Those who have enjoyed a monopoly of an old fabric, will generally feel their attachment increase according to its inconveniency; and will rather brood over its ruins, than assist in rearing one of greater utility and elegance. How violently are such persons disturbed by any appearance of improvement. Like a nest of owls, they don't thank the man that should happen to let in light upon them. They magnify the evils attending innovation, and then are frightened at the work of their own imagination. To innovations which are not authorised by any necessity, nor directed to any object, no one can be more averse than I am; but when a defect in goverment is visible to all, and the means of redressing it are easy in application, who will be deterred by phantoms from adopting them? What! is society to remain for ever stationary, and are not the improvements in our government to keep pace with those in the arts? The pope of Rome, and his adherents, branded the reformation in religion as an innovation, but that innovation gave liberty of conscience to mankind, and introduced a liberality of sentiment which has softened the bigotry of the Catholics themselves. It is an innovation that the people, in general, are better fed, better cloathed and better lodged than our ancestors were; but shall we on this account assume the bow and arrow, and wander, like beasts, in quest of prey? All improvements in society are gradual, and to reject them merely because they are new, argues the blindest prejudice.

However inattentive to their situation the citizens of the United States may *appear*, or however licentious and perverse they may be *represented*, it is a truth, which numerous events will avouch, that when eminent occasion calls for an exhibition of the good sense, which is the foundation of political happiness---it bursts forth in all the strength of majesty, and teaches the world that the latitude of the patriotism and public spirit of Americans is as unbounded as the country they possess.

The convention, I am told, have unanimously agreed on a system for the future government of the United States-----which will speedily be laid before the several legislatures for their acceptance and ratification. What this system is, is not as yet known, but to the framers of it---that it will be a system founded on justice and equity, in which the rights of citizens will be properly balanced, considering the characters who have formed it, none can doubt: That consistent with these, it may be energetic, none can but wish.

Occasion, therefore, now presents itself, in which the good sense of the people can produce the most desirable event---for the people will now determine, whether a nation possessing every advantage which nature can bestow to make it great, and to which nothing is wanting but to improve those advantages, to make it such, shall be so or not. But, my respected fellow citizens, can we have a reasonable doubt---Are we to behold a new thing under the sun?---Will the nature of things be reversed?---No---the experience we have had, answers the queries in the negative, and bids us anticipate the wished for event of its meeting the approbation of all ranks of citizens---those excepted, who are, or ever will be, enemies to the prosperity of our infant empire. Against such it behoves us to be on our guard---Be assured they will artfully cast stumbling blocks in your way to national happiness and honor, and, under the mask of patriotism, will endeavour to work your political destruction---That such are among us is certain---But I trust your penetration will discover their designs---however thick their cloak---however specious their hypocrisy.

The parliament of Paris has just issued out new letters patent, against the employment of preparations of land for the correction and purification of bad wines. Those persons in Pennsylvania who drink or intend to drink the wines of France, would do well to imitate the natives of that country, in the use of coffee immediately afterwards. This berry fortifies the stomach against the deleterious qualities of adulterated wines.

A correspondent expresses the greatest satisfaction, to find that our manufacturers are likely to receive that assistance which is necessary to establish them upon a permanent and extensive footing. The enlarged and liberal design of the society now forming for this purpose, must engage the attention and support of every good citizen; and it is no unfavourable prognostic, that the distinctions of party, so inviduous and pernicious on many occasions, have here been laid aside. The meeting on Thursday evening was composed of men of every class and denomination---a sense of the importance of the business before them was universally felt, and the only competition was as to the best mode of transacting it. Pennsylvania will therefore have the honor of giving an example of policy and patriotism to her sister states; and of proving, after all her disputes and divisions, that public good is a superior consideration to private prejudice and emolument.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, July 29.

"Arrived the brig David, in distress, having thrown overboard a quantity of coffee, and sundry other articles. The vessel was bound from Cape Francois to Nantz, but meeting with bad weather, she bore away for this port.

"By the Betsey, Capt. Halladay, from St. Eustatius, we are informed, that a schooner from this port had carried away her main-mast, and was endeavouring to get into the capes last Sunday morning, under her fore-sail and jib."

A writer observes, turn your eyes to the eastern extremity of the Asiatic continent, inhabited by the Chinese, and there you will conceive a ravishing idea of the happiness the world might enjoy, were the laws of this empire the model of those of other countries. This great nation unites, under the shade of agriculture, founded on liberty and reason, all the advantages possessed by whatever nation, civilized or savage. The blessing pronounced on man, at the moment of his creation, seems not to have had its full effect, but in favor of this people, who have multiplied as the sands on the shore.---Princes, who rule over nations! arbiters of their fate! view well this prospective; it is worthy your attention. Would you wish abundance to flourish in your dominions, would you favor population, and make your people happy; behold those innumerable multitudes which cover the territories of China, who leave not a shred of ground uncultivated: it is their undisturbed right of property that has established a cultivation so flourishing, under the auspices of which, this people have increased as the grains which cover their fields.

We are informed, that the Hon. HENRY LAURENS, Esq; of South-Carolina, with a liberality habitual to his great and good mind, hath presented, through the hands of Samuel Vaughan, Esq; FIFTY POUNDS sterling, to the *American Philosophical Society*, to assist them in carrying on the building they have undertaken in this city.

By advice from Cadiz, dated 12th June, 1787, to a house in this city, we learn, that in consequence of the salt works of that place and of St. Lucar, having been destroyed by tempestuous weather, the king of Spain had laid an embargo upon the exportation of salt from every port of his dominions. The prohibition was expected to continue at least eight months. Many vessels from different parts of Europe, as well as America, have departed in ballast, in consequence of this restriction. The same advices mention, that there was also a scarcity of this article at St. Ubes, and that a number of vessels sent to Spain for a supply for that place, had been obliged to return empty.

On Thursday evening last was married, Mr. ROBERT AITKIN, jun. of this city, Printer, to Miss NANCY PEARSON, an agreeable young Lady, endowed with every accomplishment requisite to render the Marriage State happy.

It is said the Hessian Fly, which has made such devastation among the wheat in Connecticut, New-York, and New-Jersey, has lately been discovered near Newtown, Bucks county, in this state. *Seed Wheat*, soaked in water, in which the leaves and tops of common Elder have been boiled or steeped, have, on trial, been found to check and prevent the ravages of this destructive insect.

From the NORFOLK *and* PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE following cures for that fatal disorder the FLUX, so rife in and about this borough, is offered to the public, through the channel of your useful paper, in hopes their efficacious effects may be as fully experienced by those of my fellow-citizens laboring under that complaint, as have been to my knowledge by numbers in the northern states.

Recipe 1st. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldest cheese that can be got, scrape it very fine in a pint (or less) of new milk, which let be thickened with the best superfine flour, to the consistency of what is generally termed mush, which let be the patient's constant diet till they find the flux inclining to stop, then work it off with any gentle purge; should they desist taking the medicine too soon, and find the disorder returning, have recourse to it again, it will assuredly cure.

Recipe 2d. Take the inner bark of a white-oak saplin or tree, of which make tea, sweetened with the best double refined loaf-sugar, which let be the patient's constant drink; if it proves unpalatable, dry the bark before a slow fire, and reduce it to a fine powder; a small tea-spoonfull of which may be taken in a glass of good Port wine, warmed, in the morning fasting, and in the evening, observing to work it off as in the first recipe.---This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and best suits those who, through a depraved appetite, cannot take the first medicine.

A CITIZEN.

Norfolk, July 23, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT there will be a MEETING of "*The Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the City of NEW-YORK, on the second day of OCTOBER next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

The members of the corporation are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as a re-consideration of the fundamental laws will be a part of the business which will come before them.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.

New-York, August 2, 1787.

A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wishes to be employed in the same or any other genteel business; he speaks the French, English and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

WHEREAS ELENOR, the wife of the subscriber, hath eloped from my bed and board; this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting hereafter.

August 10, 1787. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1787.

On motion, Ordered,

THAT DAVID RITTENHUOSE, Esq; be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of the PRINCIPAL and INTEREST due to this state for monies lent by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE, for

‡ 1 w. JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 13th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living by the Lancaster road, near the sign of the Waggon, Chester county, a black MARE, inclining a little to brown, 6 years old, supposed 15 hands high, a coarse strong trotter, shod before, had her ears sewed up lately to hold stuff for curing the vives, a small strip cut the near side of her mane, in order to make it lie over to the other side. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare, paid by

July 30, 1787. † WILLIAM CLINGAN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 10th instant, a small black HORSE, about 9 years old, lately shod before, branded on the near buttock thus ⊓, a saddle spot near the withers, his back tender, has a lump or wind gall on the off fore foot-lock joint, trots and canters well, and carries his head high. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief be brought to conviction, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse only, with reasonable charges if brought home. § RICHARD MILES.

August 13, 1787.

RAN away, the 6th instant August, at night, from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, a SERVANT MAN named James Shearer, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, fresh coloured, short dark brown hair: Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat with metal buttons, three jackets cloth and linen, light coloured cloth breeches, several pairs of trowsers, striped and plain, several shirts, a new wool hat, new shoes and plated buckles. He had been in this country several years past, went to Ireland last fall, and returned again in the ship Friendship, Captain M'Cadden, who lately arrived at the port of Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 9, 1787. † THOMAS CUMMINS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, on or about the 10th of July last, a bay MARE, appears to be about 3 or 4 years old, is branded with O, and is near fourteen hands high, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away

August 6, 1787. § RALPH STOVER.

Bucks county, August 13, 1787.

WHEREAS Ezekiel Leonard, Esquire, High Sheriff of the county of Chester, hath, in pursuance of a warrant to him directed, made report to us, at the house of David Forst, in Solebury township, and county of Bucks, that he had seized and secured the goods and chattels of Enoch Betts, late a Collector of Solebury township aforesaid, for balances due on the several duplicates sent to him by the Board of Commissioners, and he hath not paid the amount thereof unto the County Treasurer, agreeable to the several laws of this state.

NOTICE is therefore Given,

THAT a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the said David Forst's, on the fourth day of September next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said Enoch Betts is requested to pay the balances of his respective duplicates, otherwise a warrant will be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said Collector's goods and chattels, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law in this case made and provided.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,)
WILLIAM BRYAN,) Commissioners.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,)

Likewise, Notice is given to all the Collectors of the several public taxes, (before the present year) to discharge the balances of their duplicates, unto Henry Wynkoop, Esquire, County Treasurer, before the said fourth day of September next, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs, without discrimination.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in New-Hanover township, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this instant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackish hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen shirt and trowsers, wool hat, and calf-skin shoes. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

New-Hanover, July 23, 1787.

Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, July 31, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Whitemarsh township, on the twenty-ninth instant, a Brown HORSE, about four or five years old, with a star in his forehead, and his shoulder has been much galled with the collar. The owners, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

‡ CHRISTIAN STEER.

New-Jersey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without just cause) eloped from my bed, and clandestinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, sen.

N. B. If the said Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I request they may immediately be brought in. J. B.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1787.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed.

Due attendance will be given by

† ROBERT WIER,)
Auguſt 2, 1787. JOHN WIER,) Adminiſtrators.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in New-Providence townſhip, containing 253 acres and an half; bounded by lands of Jacob Vanderſlice and others. Late the eſtate of Rynear Vanderſlice, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ from the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 56 acres, more or leſs, ſituate, lying and being in Guynedd townſhip; bounded by lands of Rees Harrey, Philip Hurſt and others. Late the eſtate of Daniel Bloom, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that well accuſtomed Tavern known by the name of the Swedes Ford, on the river Schuylkill, about half a mile from the town of Norris, and ſixteen from Philadelphia; there is erected on ſaid premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good barn, good new ſtone ſheds and other out-houſes, a large never failing ſpring, ſufficient to turn a griſt mill, near the door, with a ſpring-houſe over it, and about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made, and a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about 150 acres of good woodland, with a good limeſtone quarry and lime kiln on the ſame, and an excellent ſhad fiſhery, containing in the whole 316 acres, lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Samuel Holſtein, Benjamin Eaſtburn and the river Schuylkill. Late the eſtate of Peter Holſtein, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and griſt mill and 40 acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Moreland townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Auſtin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the eſtate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Auguſt 6, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from Buckingham Meeting-houſe, on the 5th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands and an half high, lofty carriage, natural trotter, has two white ſpots on her back near her withers, a ſcar on one of her hind legs near the footlock joint; ſhe had on a ſnaffle bridle with a noſe-band, and a full welted ſaddle, blue cloth, faced with white worſted binding. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare, by applying to

¶ HUGH ELY,

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-houſe of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, alſo a good Apple Orchard and ſundry other fruit trees: The Saw-mill, with little expence, might be turned into a Griſt-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling-mill, Oyl-mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewiſe ſeveral good Draught-horſes with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

Seventh-month 16th, 1787.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Cliſton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

Cheſtere county, July 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, On Thurſday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock, P. M. a very valuable plantation, ſituate in Springfield townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Maris, Seth Pancoaſt, and others, containing 140 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, July 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 17th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternnon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, Paper-mill and tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland; bounded by lands of Evan Jones, Joſeph Bolton, and others, containing 50 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Ludwig Gable, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, bounded by lands of Andrew Culbertſon, Robert Kelly and others, containing 126 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Dawſon, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Warwick Company, and others, containing 250 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Dugan and Edward Black, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, inn-keeper, in Ridley townſhip, a very valuable tract or piece of Woodland, ſituate in Darby townſhip, bounded by lands of Mary Rudulph, lands late of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, and others, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, containing 18 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Rudulph, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Pyle, in the townſhip of London-grove, on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone Meſſuage Tavern-houſe, and 140 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of William Chandler, lands late of John Baker and others. Alſo Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, Implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. The whole ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtates of John England and Robert Lamborn, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WAS ſtolen away from the Baptiſt meeting-houſe, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of July laſt, a large bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, he is a natural trotter, has a bald face, one white eye, and three white feet, ſhod all round, he had likewiſe a ſaddle and bridle on him when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive for the horſe and ſaddle SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief THREE POUNDS, to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county.

Auguſt 2, 1787. ¶ JAMES BROWN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

To be Sold, or Exchanged for Dry Goods,

ABOUT twenty-ſeven acres of excellent land, ſituate in Cheſter county, and townſhip of Eaſt Calm, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is erected a large ſquare log houſe two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, and four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a well of good water near the door, a large garden adjoining, an excellent young bearing orchard with upwards of an 100 trees, all grafted, of different kinds of fruit, with a barn and ſtables; the whole in good repair, well ſituated for a ſtore or any public buſineſs; and has been occupied as a tavern theſe many years paſt known by the name of the Paoli; there is two public roads paſs it, one from Reading to the Head of Elk, the other from Philadelphia to Lancaſter; ſaid place is about two miles from Brandywine meeting-houſe, three and a half from a Quaker meeting-houſe, and about 400 yards from an excellent griſt and ſaw mill. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

July 5, 1787. † JOHN HUGHES.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Judah Boone, late of Exeter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

THOMAS CHERINGTON,)
THOMAS LEE,) Adminiſtrators.

Auguſt 1, 1787. ‡

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted. And thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Adminiſtrator.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Muſeum,*

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.

True intereſt of the United States, and particularly of Pennſylvania, conſidered.

Extract from an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia.

Queries and replies relative to paper-money.

Eſſay on paper-money.

Thoughts on paper-money.

Paper-money advocated.

Eſſay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and difadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.

Account of the life of Edward Drinker.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the ſubject of the North East ſtorms.

Deſcription of a water-ſpout.

Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-ſpout, at Antigua.

Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.

Maxims for republics.

Sermon on the combat of the duel.

Letter from Mr. Jefferſon, to Dr. David Ramſay.

An addreſs of the convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.

On the uſe of oxen in huſbandry.

Directions for raiſing flax on old ground.

The origin of tobacco.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

Heights of different giants.

A curious account of dreſs in England, in the fourteenth century.

Inſtance of the gim crack taſte of former times.

A very uſeful cuſtom which prevails in Holland.

Value of various eſtates in Europe.

Recipe for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, &c.

Inſcription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.

On the virtues of a billiard-table.

The narrative of Capt. Iſaac Stewart.

An addreſs to the public.

The ſpeech of Proteus to Ariſtæus.

The downfall of Babylon.

The prophecy of Balaam.

An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

TO BE LET,

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Auguſt 7, 1787.

Naaman's creek, Auguſt 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills ſituated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the eſtate of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed; they conſiſt of a griſt-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of beſt burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington paſſes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Brick Bake-houſe, and Cooper's ſhop, and a few acres of Land, with ſtables, &c. The whole will be let on leaſe for three or more years, and may be entered on as ſoon as the agreement is completed.

All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. And thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix,

THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 buſhels of wheat. She is almoſt as good as new, her ſails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be ſold, as it will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the ſhallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

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TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine hundred, New-Caſtle county, about the 16th inſtant, an APPRENTICE BOY, named Levi Hughes, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a down look, fairiſh hair. Had on when he went away a half worn wool hat, a light coloured cloth jacket without ſleeves, tow trowſers, a pair of old ſhoes, with carved ſilver buckles, marked A. M. Any perſon or perſons apprehending ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ JOS. DAY.

N. B. The ſaid boy has got a remarkable bad ſcar on one of his legs.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2986.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1787.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1787.

On motion, Ordered,

THAT DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq; be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of the PRINCIPAL and INTEREST due to this state for monies lent by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE, for
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

MILLS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the house of WILLIAM KERLIN, Innkeeper, in the borough of Chester, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THOSE valuable and noted mills, known by the name of Shaw's or Chester mills, situate on Chester creek, where the tide ebbs and flows (which is a never failing stream in the driest seasons) and about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, together with the plantation thereunto belonging, containing near 80 acres of good land, 14 acres whereof are excellent meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. There are on the plantation, a mansion-house, four other tenements, a cooper's shop, barn, stabling and other out-houses. One of the mills is built of stone, with two pair of burr stones and two water-wheels, and in complete order. The other is a frame building, with two pair of burr stones, also calculated for two water-wheels, and may be put in repair with a trifling expence. Shallops carrying one thousand bushels of grain may come up and load and unload at the mills, and may be discharged in about four hours by the water-works. The excellent situation and other advantages of these mills being so generally known, a more particular description is thought unnecessary. Possession may be had immediately. Conditions of sale and other particulars may be known by applying to SAMUEL SHAW, on the premises, or the subscriber, in Water-street, a few doors above Arch-street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM SHAW.

August 10, 1787.

Gloucester county, State of New-Jersey, August 9, 1787.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the house of JAMES HILLMAN, Inn-Keeper, on Timber creek, on the 25th day of this instant, the following described

Tracts of LAND and MILLS,

Being part of the estate of John Kay, deceased, and to be sold according to his last will and testament, viz.

A TRACT of land, situate on Timber creek, about four miles from Cheeseman's landing, containing 369 acres and an half, some of which will make meadow. There are on said tract a good saw-mill and good grist-mill, dwelling-house, stables and other buildings, and there is about 15 acres of said land improved and under good cedar fence.

Also, A lot of land, containing 10 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling-house thereon.

Also, Two tracts of land, in Squamquam neck, the one containing 198 acres, the other 134.

Also, Two tracts of land, lying near White-oak mill, one containing 1213 acres, the other 450.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when attendance will be given, by

REBECCA KAY, Executrix,
ISAAC KAY, Executor.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the above mentioned land and mills may see them, by applying to John Smallwood, at the mills, and to see the two tracts near White-oak, by applying to Isaac Kay, jun. near Haddonfield.

Burlington, New-Jersey, August 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built two story brick House and lot of Ground, in this city, situated at the corner of York-street, and fronting the Delaware; it commands a pleasing view of Bristol. The house contains two good rooms upon the first, and three upon the second floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole. No situation can be better calculated for either a butcher or tanner, and it is well adapted for a private family who wish to live retired. Paper Currency of this state will be taken in payment, and the terms made known by the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

RAN away, the 6th instant August, at night, from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, a SERVANT MAN named James Shearer, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, fresh coloured, short dark brown hair: Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat with metal buttons, three jackets cloth and linen, light coloured cloth breeches, several pairs of trowsers, striped and plain, several shirts, a new wool hat, new shoes and plated buckles. He had been in this country several years past, went to Ireland last fall, and returned again in the ship Friendship, Captain M'Cadden, who lately arrived at the port of Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 9, 1787. † THOMAS CUMMINS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, on or about the 10th of July last, a bay MARE, appears to be about 3 or 4 years old, is branded with O, and is near fourteen hands high, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away

August 6, 1787. § RALPH STOVER.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from our last.)

IT cannot be too well considered, that as Republicans govern themselves and each other, they must be good and wise; that in this confederacy, so free and extensive, benevolence and integrity are the very elements of political union. Manners ought then to be a capital object, in all the operations of government, and patriotic exertions of individuals. There is an immediate necessity for improving the public education. The encreasing idleness, profligacy, thieving, and robbing, among the populace of great towns, call aloud for the erection of *free schools:* without them Philadelphia will soon have a numerous and desperate mob. Reflect on the consequence—The mad rabble of a crazy *Lord Gordon*, had nearly burnt *London*—The children, that lisp horrid imprecations, and strike the pavement with impotent rage, may, when twelve years old, murder your son—The many idle boys, who do nothing but beg, play and fight,—will soon be the very men for a rebel Shays. In the country, every town should have one or more good schools. For want of clergymen, school-masters are in many parts the only moral teachers; I hope to God, then, none among them will hereafter be illiterate knavish vagabonds: can such instructors and patterns qualify a people for domestic, social, and civil duties? for the important functions of jurymen, magistrates, electors, legislators? In some places we see good plantations with convenient buildings, well kept taverns, and shops with many articles of luxury; but no house of public worship, and miserable schools. Silly people may admire such improvement; for my part I lament this unequal civilization, and find ample reason for it: The owner of this fine plantation got it by cheating illiterate wretches, who did not know what they signed; another lately belonged to a spendthrift, who, because he knew no higher enjoyment, drank grog, and followed horse-racing—Several likely girls have been seduced, under promise of marriage, by fellows, who are too free and independent for the bond of matrimony; and besides cannot support a family, because they hate work, and must ride an *English horse*—Gentlemen of superior fortune and character, who for many years have been in civil authority, are turned out, because *they are against paper money*; and ignorant, knavish demagogues chosen for legislators—A number of labourers play at quoits for the whole day at the taverns, running in debt for liquors, while their wives and children want bread—Numerous law-suits arise from drunken frays, malice, lying, fraud, extortion, inability and unwillingness of paying debts—executions are common, and often ruinous to whole families. It is a great maxim in government, to balance the human passions: objects of wealth and pleasure are dangerous without a proper check of moral and religious principles, and sense to see the consequences of ill conduct, though in many cases remote and intricate: and the desire of these objects is not to be estimated by their real value, but the circumstances of the people. One person gets drunk on rum, another on claret. A common farmer may long as much for his neighbour's meadow, as a wealthy proprietor for a fine country seat. A chintz gown is the wish of a country girl, as a diamond stomacher of a peeress; a young rake in bright buff on a fine horse is as dangerous to her, as an embroidered beau in a coach and six is to the other. The necessary moral and religious instruction in public schools need not be impeded by the difference of religious professions. Moral principles are universal—*Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them*; *love thy neighbour as thyself*: These principles of equity and benevolence are engraven on all human hearts by the same Almighty hand; known in Japan and America, in Lapland and Otaheite. The moral precepts of Christianity are the same plain dictates of natural conscience, refined and exalted by motives of religion. I have seen in Europe, a treatise on the whole system of natural religion and morality, comprised in a small duodecimo, under the title of *Dialogues between an old man and a boy of eight years:* the author in a clear and affecting manner impresses the young mind with a sense of every moral duty; even humanity to the brute creation; and the political virtues of citizens, and nations: such a book is a treasure. In the Christian religion, the catechism of Dr. Watts would be the best system, for perspicuity and universality. In schools, where the bible and moral writings are used, the great defect is, not to explain, apply, and combine the several moral duties; which a judicious teacher may do to the satisfaction of elder children. Some virtues are peculiarly important in a certain state of national affairs, or the circumstances of a particular county, and even township. There is an intimate connection between the moral virtues; they defend, support and adorn each other, so that one cannot be violated without hurting the other. Few men are so ill disposed as to have no good affections; most have some tender part in the heart, by which they can be led—If therefore all the consequences of virtue and vice were clearly and pathetically pointed out to a young person, he would behold so much dignity in one virtue, beauty in another, delight in the third; he would feel the meanness, anguish, horror of the several vices; he would find the impossibility of indulging one vicious inclination, without stabbing his favourite virtue, the mistress of his heart—he must, if not of the worst clay, become a tolerable character; and if naturally good, grow excellent. Men do more frequently rush into crimes and miseries from blindness, than the impulse of a wicked heart. Many, when they awake from intoxicating passions, or behold the sparks wantonly thrown kindle a dreadful fire, stand aghast at their woful guilt; and, unable to pluck the daggers from their hearts, plunge with despair into a dark eternity.

That religion is a most valuable security to states, by its general influence on men of diverse characters and conditions, is an opinion held not only by all the good and wise in the world, but by every thinking man. *Montesquieu* values it more than all the fear of despotism, the honor of monarchies, and the political virtue of republics. There is a striking similarity in the sentiments of truly great minds in every age and country: Cyrus the Great never began a battle, before he had sacrificed to *Jupiter, the ruler and preserver*;* and the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, used to say, that the best Christian was the best soldier. † The fears of religion have a salutary check on many, if not every vicious disposition; on some---if not constantly, at some periods; would it then be wise to take off one strong chain from ungovernable beasts, and to let others quite loose on society? Mixed characters are highly improved by the blended effects of hopes and fears, instruction, and a certain air of tender solemnity. Minds naturally good must derive the greatest strength and noblest elevation from a firm belief---that every deed and every virtuous thought are known by a most holy God, who values moral excellency above all that is great and beautiful, as a mirror of his own perfection---that all the toils and sufferings in the cause of virtue, are so many dear proofs of our fidelity to HIM, and so many steps to immortal glory and perfect felicity, where the good of every nation shall meet, and the remembrance of every noble deed will be a source of rapture through all eternity. How will these sentiments warm and exalt the human mind? Happy the nation that has such heroes and statesmen! A firm belief in the soul's immortality is a necessary support for the best affections. You wish to mark every day of your life by some good action---You can sacrifice ease, property, health, popular applause, for your duty---You can die in tortures for your country; but alas! every step in this bright career hurries you to that dark goal, where the head that plans the felicity of an empire, and the heart that glows with philanthropy, shall lose every thought and feeling---where an Henry the Fourth, and a Ravaillac, Washington and Arnold, shall mingle in the parent dust---at such a thought the heaven soaring genius droops; virtue sighs with anguish; the noblest mind wishes to be a worm. The letter of the late King of Prussia to Marshal Keith, on the death of Count Saxe, Marshal of France, breathes a spirit of a melancholy horror through all the consolation of a false philosophy, and the charms of poetry. ‡ But, he was a great man? ask that question from the many hundred thousands in the shades below, by whose blood every acre in Silesia was bought---God preserve America and the world from such great men.

Unbelief of a future state is often the offspring of immorality, and never fails to encrease national iniquity. Providence has awfully warned mankind against it by the ruin of the greatest empire in the world. The corruption, that like a gangrene so rapidly dissolved the Roman Republic, grew from that Epicurean doctrine dressed up by Lucretius in all the beauties of poetry. The historians and moral poets of the age prove it sufficiently. Horace, who certainly was no bigot, laments the neglect of public worship, and ruinous condition of the temples.§ The severe, but judicious Juvenal exclaims—To what dire cause can we ascribe these crimes—but to that reigning atheism of the times—ghosts, Stygian lakes——*are now thought fables*——He then strongly paints the grief and indignation felt in the Elysian abodes by Curius, Camillus, the Fabii and Scipios, and by all the brave Romans slain at Canna, at seeing a glorious Republic, reared by their virtues, blood and victories, ruined by this vile doctrine. The Roman constitution was originally interwoven with strong principles of religion, which continued in force during the prosperous times of the Republic. Polybius, an eminent politician, ascribes to these her superiority over other nations, and very justly censures those as wretched politicians, who at that time endeavoured to eradicate the fear of a future state out of the minds of a people. He draws a very striking contrast between the Roman integrity, and the corruption of Greece, already prophane by this false philosophy---trust, he says, but a single talent to a Greek, who has been used to finger the public money, and though you have the security of ten counterparts, drawn up by as many public notaries, backed by as many seals, and the testimony of as many witnesses, yet, with all these precautions, you cannot possibly prevent him from proving a rogue; whilst the Romans, who by their various offices are intrusted with large sums of public money, pay so conscientious a regard to the religion of their office oath, that they were never known to violate their faith, though restrained only by that single tie.‖ Wealth and dominion fostered avarice, luxury, ambition---the execrable doctrine imported from Greece grew rapidly in this soil, destroyed public virtue---and the republic. Cicero and Sallust paint the corruption as dreadful; conspiracies and civil wars were inevitable consequences of it. Among the ¶ banditti of Cataline were such as had committed sacrilege, murdered parents, and made a livelihood by false swearing. In the debates of the Senate on the best mode of punishing these rebels, Cæsar openly asserted, that beyond the grave is neither pleasure nor pain, and that death could not be a severe punishment to them, who only regarded it as the end of all troubles.**

The political corruption of the British Empire, which undoubtedly is dangerous even for a limited Republic, proceeds in a great measure from irreligion. Among the higher classes many are neither good Christians, nor sound Deists. The instruction of the lower class has been extremely neglected, till the frequency and enormity of crimes has at last forced a thoughtless government into

* *Xenophon's life of Cyrus, page 367.*
† *Hart's history of Gustavus Adolphus.*
‡ *Oeuvres du philosophe de sans souci.*
§ *Lib. 3. Ode 6.*
‖ *Montague on the rise and fall of the ancient Republics: Page 304 and 307.*
¶ *Sallust, P. 25.*
** *Ibidem, Pag. 94.*

expedients which might eaſily have been adopted long ago. The immediate benefit from Sunday ſchools is a proof, how many lives would have been ſaved, *and* what loſſes and misfortunes avoided by that ſimple remedy. But alas! nations, like ſilly individuals, are often intent on ſhew and pleaſure, while a cancer gains on their vital parts. Irreligion is peculiarly baneful to Republics even in this reſpect, that it weakens or annihilates the ſacredneſs of oaths, which are ſo frequent in the many public charges, and may, eſpecially in juries and elections, be conſidered as the bulwark of the conſtitution.* The excellent Lord Kames† reproves the abuſe and careleſs adminiſtration of oaths---a moſt ſalutary advice even to America---I hope magiſtrates will not tender an oath in a haſty or muttering manner, equally prophane and diſgraceful; and that other ſtates will not learn from a neighbouring aſſembly to ſwear people for a pound of ſugar, and a quart of rum.

I ſpeak here of religion only as a political bleſſing, given by the Univerſal Parent to all his children, that will accept of it. In this view we find often among dark ſuperſtitions ſome bright and fixed principles, that like polar ſtars lead mankind to virtue and happineſs. Virgil's deſcription of a future ſtate is not indeed perfect; but it is far ſuperior to the picture drawn by many Chriſtians, who people heaven with ſuch a multitude of knaves and fools, men of *faith without works*, ſaints without common honeſty, and bigoted tyrants; and doom to eternal miſery a Plato and Marcus Aurelius, nay millions of the human race, and, I ſhudder at the thought, numbers of innocent children, who did not know the right hand from the left. In Virgil's hell you find unkind brothers, unnatural ſons and daughters, knaves, miſers, adulterers, rebels and traitors. In his paradiſe there is not one bad character---but the good and wiſe, who have been the benefactors of mankind, inventors and promotors of uſeful arts, moral ſublime poets, holy prieſts, and thoſe who for their country have freely bled, and nobly died.‡

Contempt for religion is by no means general in America; the great maſs of people has rather a ſpirt of devotion; which however in ſome caſes muſt be animated, and in others regulated. The want of regular worſhip in ſo great a part of the country is a ſevere evil: many learn abſolutely nothing - others acquire abſurd and dangerous ideas in religion---and many of good principles degenerate, becauſe they are ſeldom or never animated by the perſuaſive addreſs of good and ſenſible teachers. A ſermon every Sunday is a powerful antidote againſt ſelfiſh and malicious paſſions,---it would often diſpoſe people for good government better than the wiſeſt laws, and by promoting all the civil virtues, enable them to pay taxes, and to fulfil all the duties of a good citizen. This want is often cauſed by neglect and a penurious diſpoſition, which throws the whole burden of ſupporting public worſhip on a few generous perſons---in that caſe it is a mark of ignorance, and a depravity incompatible with public virtue; becauſe people, who begrudge a few ſhillings for what they really believe will be of importance to their future happineſs, and that of their children, cannot ſurely be liberal in the ſupport of government. Another cauſe is the mixture of ſeveral religious profeſſions, and will I doubt not be in part removed by the progreſs of liberal ſentiments. The greater majority hold now the ſound principle, that all faithful worſhipers pleaſe the Supreme Being; why then ſhould ſmaller differences prevent ſo great a national bleſſing as a general public worſhip; why do not the ſeveral denominations, who admit of regular teachers, join in ſupporting ſome kind of worſhip, as in ſome parts of Germany and Swiſſerland, where Proteſtants and Catholics worſhip under one roof. Miniſters, who are real Chriſtian philoſophers, would eaſily pleaſe all rational hearers, becauſe they teach only what is neceſſary, good and ſublime---no mithology, no metaphyſic jargon, no dull myſteries, no uſeleſs controverſies will diſgrace their preaching. It muſt be a bad religion, that is not preferable to irreligion. Such, ſays an American author,§ is my veneration for every religion, that reveals the attributes of the Deity, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, that I had rather ſee the opinions of Confucius or Mahomed inculcated upon our youth, than ſee them grow up wholly devoid of a ſyſtem of religious principles. A ſentiment ſo juſt cannot be too much enforced. The main queſtion in matters of religion is *uſeful truth:* and even errors that improve the heart, without impairing the judgment in other things, are valuable. Without this generous aſſociation of religious profeſſions, ſome of the moſt cultivated parts of the country will ſuffer yet a long time from the want of public worſhip, and the influence of ignorant, gloomy enthuſiaſts; and the ſcattered ſettlements will become very ſavage.

In this friendly concert the harſher notes of religious diſcord would be excluded; becauſe a preacher could not, without giving offence, inſiſt on peculiarities, but muſt dwell on the eſſentials of religion. By this, only the moſt valuable parts of each religious ſyſtem would be retained, and gradually formed into a ſyſtem more refined and ſublime. The limits of an eſſay will not permit me to purſue this important ſubject, but it demands a ſerious conſideration. The clergy in America are ſufficiently reſpected, but often badly ſupported; which is very detrimental to religion. A clergyman ſhould not deſire wealth; but he ought to live according to his ſtation, and have means for private and public benificence. If this is with-held, the clerical profeſſion will frequently be taken up by perſons of low education, who have no proſpect in life, and by ignorant, intemperate devotees, who may infect multitudes with a pernicious ſuperſtition. In this lies the danger of being *prieſt-ridden* in America. The clergy are not prompted either by ſentiments or circumſtances to ambitious deſigns. The examples of hierarchy in other countries need not raiſe any ſuſpicion. They aroſe from an overdriven and miſtaken devotion, not any original plans of the clergy; and have in general been leſs oppreſſive than ariſtocracies.‖ It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe ſome good diſpoſitions in a perſon who takes upon him a ſacred function, and he muſt be very bad, not to grow better in the exerciſe of it. Clergymen muſt be ſenſible of the importance of civil order to the intereſt of religion, and the good of mankind. So far as I know, thoſe in America are generally friends of true liberty, and ſupporters of a fœderal government.

The principles of true religion and real virtue are univerſal and immutable. But in the variety and change of human affairs ſome virtues are more neceſſary for political happineſs, and theſe muſt principally be enforced by a national religion. This is the more requiſite, as habits and prejudices may eſtabliſh oppoſite vices and warp religion itſelf in their favour---Thus, a military people are apt to reconcile unjuſt wars with thoſe principles of humanity they readily allow---In ſome countries a ſtrange mixture of profligacy and devotion is often ſeen---In other ſtates avarice and a mean ſelfiſhneſs are interwoven with bigotry and auſtere manners. No nation requires a more liberal religion than America---Integrity and benevolence are the ground work of her federal ſyſtem; mildneſs, candour, generoſity will not only embelliſh, but greatly ſupport it. A man habituated to religious controverſies, will probably create frivolous, obſtinate diſputes in national counſels. The man who has made ſo many proſelytes by groans and a ſorrowful countenance, is not to be truſted with matters of political ſalvation. The knave, who thinks that long prayers, moroſity and faſting, can attone for defrauding the widow, and the orphan, is not to be a ſteward for the public. The ſaint, who has *all faith*, but wants the charity, that *ſeeketh not its own*, * will bring into an Houſe of Aſſembly the ſame *griping hand* that never gave a ſhilling, the ſame *narrow heart* that is wrapt up in a guinea---He will vote againſt the beſt federal meaſures, to ſave a dollar in taxes; and while he can turn a penny in his ſhop, or fatten his hogs, he cares not if an enemy carries fire and ſword through his country, and the Indians murder every woman and child on the frontiers. A gloomy, ſevere religion perverts genuine moral principles, by placing needleſs abſurd mortifications on a level with noble virtues---It prepares the mind for ſlavery by the fearful worſhip of a tyrannical Deity---It creates irreligion among the many who throw off the yoke, and hypocriſy in thoſe who wiſh not to be ſingular---It is inimical to innocent, ſocial enjoyments, ſo promotive of good government---and it is a dangerous tool for deſigning men, by which party and civil bloodſhed is often produced. Innocent fanaticiſm muſt not however leave the ſpiritual ſphere---A man who pretends to guide a nation by his *inward light*, will lead it into dangerous labyrinths; though he was placed in bright ſunſhine on the higheſt point of the blue mountains, he would not take a proper view of the Continent; and he might receive unexpected orders from heaven to ſet up five hundred ſtates. Hudibras will forever be a valuable book---the fanatical and gloomy ſuperſtition that reigned during the long civil war in Great-Britain will always produce ſimilar effects, if the ſeeds of it, found in human nature every where, are ſuffered to grow. In this country, where government cannot meddle with religion, and ſuch a multitude of ignorant people are ſcattered throughout a wilderneſs, the moſt arrant religious impoſtor may in ſome junctures raiſe a rebellion. The gazettes inform us, what trouble the new Mahometan prophet has given the Turkiſh government in a diſtant and ruder part of the empire.

The ſalutary effect of religion is indeed often diminiſhed by human imperfection; but allowing for this, we ſhall find it very great both in ancient and modern ſtates. In America the happy influence of religious education and public worſhip is viſible; and often creates a remarkable difference in the ſame townſhip. The above-mentioned American author relates that there are 600 free ſchools in the ſmall ſtate of Connecticut, which have in them 2500 ſcholars; and that only two natives of this ſtate have been executed in the courſe of the laſt 25 years---that the German Lutherans, in Pennſylvania, take uncommon pains in the education of their youth;, and that not one of this ſociety has ſuffered the ignominy of a legal puniſhment of any kind, for the laſt 17 years.† In the reports of ſome miſſionaries to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, it appears that *mutual benevolence* and other civil virtues advanced in the progreſs of religion.

May then the Americans, as true Republicans, *fear no man*, but adore the KING of Kings; and make *religion a bond of their extenſive union*.‡

It is neceſſary to repeal, with all prudent expedition, all tender laws and paper currencies. I will not here mention the dreadful danger of an eventual invaſion, when the little ſpecie left by luxury is locked up by miſtruſt---It would be ridiculous to depend on ſtamped rags againſt the puſh of bayonets and the fire of cannons. I only conſider this meaſure as indiſpenſible for the reformation of manners, and the reſtoration of that confidence between man and man, which I have ſhewn to be a vital principle of the confederacy. An author before mentioned paints to the life the pernicious ſpeculation created by a fluctuating medium. § "The firſt viſible effect was a hoſt of jockies, who followed a ſpecies of itinerant commerce, and ſubſiſted upon the ignorance and honeſty of the country people,---perhaps we may ſafely eſtimate, that not leſs than 20,000 men in America left honeſt callings, and applied themſelves to this knaviſh traffic---Induſtry, that advances our intereſts by ſlow and regular gains, is the beſt preſervative of morals: for it keeps men employed, and affords them few opportunities of taking unfair advantages---The ſpeculator may begin with honeſt intentions, and may juſtify his buſineſs by ſaying, that he injures no man, when he gives the current value of any article in one place, and ſells it in another; although in this caſe he is a uſeleſs member of ſociety, as he lives upon the labour of others without earning a farthing. But he does not ſtop here---he takes an advantage of ignorance and neceſſity---he will, if poſſible, monopolize an article, to create a neceſſity---Repeated opportunities of this kind gradually weaken the force of moral obligation, and nine perſons out of ten, who enter into the buſineſs of ſpeculation with a good character, will in a few years (I think ſooner) loſe their principles, and probably their reputation. N. B. *Probably, becauſe the moral ſenſe of great numbers who are not knaves will yet be much weakened by daily ſight of unpuniſhed iniquity.* After ſhowing that the ſpeculation in England cannot affect the body of the people he ſays---"Very different is ſpeculation in America. Here its objects are in every perſon's hands; changes of value are frequent, opportunities of gain numberleſs, and the evil pervades the community. The country ſwarms with ſpeculators, who are ſearching all places, from the ſtores of the wealthy to the receſſes of indigence, for opportunities of making lucrative bargains. Not a tavern can we enter, but we meet crowds of theſe people, who wear their character in their countenances." He then juſtly obſerves, "that the honeſt labourer, and regular merchants, are tempted to forſake the eſtabliſhed principles of advance, and with them thoſe of ſtrict integrity; that a relaxation of principle in one inſtance leads to every ſpecies of vice, and operates, till all the ſupports of ſocial confidence are ſubverted."

A perſon who knows, and *can feel* the truth of all this, will often at the ſight of a dirty paper bill think---how many hearts has this worried? What number of dirty actions has it done? Reflect then, American, on the dreadful danger of having jockies and ſpeculators in thy counſils---nay of ſuch a ſuſpicion among thy people. Reject with horror thoſe ſchemes of finance, that have robbed the widow and orphan of their all---that have defrauded thy brave ſons of their dear earned reward, *the price of blood ſhed for thee*---Away with all worthleſs paper money; the ſource of all daily corruption and miſery; let gold and ſilver reſtore ſolid integrity, pure innocence, and ſplendid honor.

* *Cor.* 13.

† *A plan for the eſtabliſhment of public ſchools and the diffuſion of knowledge in Pennſylvania, printed* 1786, *page* 9.

‡ *It ſignifies originally a tie.*

§ *Remarks on the manners, governments, laws, and the domeſtic debt of America, by Webſter, a very valuable piece of political criticiſm. Pennſylvania Packet,* 12*th February,* 1787.

(To be Continued.)

* *Montague, I.* 307.

† *Sketches---man.*

‡ *Aneidos lib.* 6 *v.* 608, *&c. ditto* 660, *&c.*

§ *Thoughts upon the mode of education proper in a Republic, P.* 15.

‖ *Hume's hiſtory---Moore's travels in Italy.*

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 7.

"As the hart panteth after the cooling water brook," ſo does every citizen of this ſtate pant after a reform in government---not only a local, but a fœderal reform---and this, we have reaſon to hope, will be effected, notwithſtanding the arts that are or may be uſed in New-York and Rhode-Iſland to oppoſe it. The characters reſiding in thoſe two ſtates, who have uniformly oppoſed a fœderal reform---are well known. It would be well for them to deſiſt from their nefarious ſchemes. The united force of America is againſt them. The bolts of vengeance are forging---tremble ye workers of iniquity, and no longer oppoſe the ſalvation of your country, leſt ſpeedy deſtruction come upon you, and you fall into the pit which your own hands have digged.

It is a fact, that ſome influential characters in New-York and Rhode-Iſland are oppoſed to the preſent fœderal convention, and, it is feared, they will uſe every artifice to overthrow that glorious fabric which the united wiſdom of our great maſter builders are about to erect.

BOSTON, Auguſt 10.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward,

Will be paid by the Preſident and directors of the Maſſachuſetts Bank, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, Lieutenant-Colonel JOSHUA FARRINGTON, charged on the oaths of Robert Davis, Eſquire, John May, Eſquire, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Jeremiah Williams, of forging and counterfeiting their ſeveral names, as promiſers and endorſers of ſundry promiſſory notes, which were by ſaid Joſhua Farrington preſented for diſcount at the Maſſachuſetts bank. The ſaid Joſhua Farrington has for many years paſt kept a large Weſt-India ſtore at the ſouth part of the town of Boſton; is about 38 years old, a ſmall, thin man, of about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears his own hair, which is black, turning grey, ſhort at the ſides, and beavered on the forehead, with a ſhort cue behind, low broad forehead, a long noſe, large dark eyes, thin viſage, very dark complexion, and ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a ſcar on the left cheek, occaſioned by an ulcer tooth, and is ſomewhat round ſhouldered. He abſconded from Boſton on Saturday morning, the fourth inſtant.

P. S. The ſaid Joſhua Farrington, when he abſconded from Boſton, rode a large dun horſe, fifteen and a half hands high, a white ſtreak half down his face, a dark ſtreak down his back, interferes in his fore feet, and is a little wind-galled in his hind feet.

*** The Printers throughout the States are requeſted to inſert the above in their Gazettes reſpectively, that the offender may be arreſted and brought to juſtice.

It is hoped and deſired of all good men, ſays a correſpondent, at this particular criſis in affairs of America, that the diſtinguiſhed characters, both for integrity and ability, who compoſe the convention, will ſtrain every nerve to eſtabliſh a permanent and well adapted ſyſtem of republican government, or that which is moſt likely to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of a people.---With ſuch a great and good patriot as Waſhington, at their head, may we not expect the moſt ſalutary meaſures will be recommended to each ſtate, to join unanimouſly in adopting the plans which our fœderal body ſhould think proper to agree to; even though it ſhould affect the petty intereſts of one or two ſtates in the union? I ſay petty intereſts, becauſe they are in fact ſo, when compared to the welfare of an extenſive empire, which now is to be determined, whether they are to be ranked as ſlaves, or freemen, or left to ſtruggle with darkneſs and obſtinacy, in the paths of anarchy and confuſion---God forbid it ſhould be like the building of Babel! if the firſt attempt failed, the ſecond may be crowned with ſucceſs. "The wiſe councils of a Franklin, and the penetrating eye of your great Hero, will give energy to every ſtep you take in this buſineſs, and add vigour to the whole of your movements," ſaid a writer in his addreſs to that auguſt body. May guardian angels protect and endue them with wiſdom to perfect the work they have undertaken, and raiſe to this country a name worthy to be written in letters of gold.

Auguſt 13. Saturday laſt arrived here, in 31 days from Cape Francois, the following ſhips of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the command of Viſcount de Beaumont, viz.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Le Patriote,	Viſcount de Beaumont,	74
Le Reflechi,	Viſcount de Vintimille,	64
L'Active,	Le Chevalier de la Roque,	26
La Badinne,	Monſ. Duqueine,	26
La Balette,	M. de Boubee,	26
La Sainne (a bark)	Le Chev. de Ponteves,	9

The ſhip Cleopatre of 40 guns, commanded by M. de la Bouchetiere, has put into Cape Ann, having loſt her rudder.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectable character at Shelburne, dated July 8.

"Lately arrived here the ſnow Diſpatch, from Dublin, loaded with convicts from the different gaols in that city. The Captain (Napier) who is a Scotchman, and I think the moſt accompliſhed ſcoundrel in the ſhip, indented them all on his paſſage, and extorted an oath from each, that they ſhould upon their arrival declare themſelves redemptioners. About a fortnight after their arrival, a difference took place between one of them and the Captain, when the former informed, that the Captain had flogged four of his redemptioners on the paſſage, who expired under the operation. The Captain was apprehended and ſent to gaol laſt Sunday morning at four o'clock, and on Monday brought before the Magiſtrates for examination: He then declared that the whole of his paſſengers, two excepted, were convicts. His firſt and ſecond mates ſome days before, when a ſuſpicion aroſe, made oath before the Magiſtrates that they were redemptioners, and not convicts, but two of the ſailors corroborating the Captain's aſſertion upon oath, he was ordered off with his cargo. He has, however, left ſome of them here, and the reſt, it is ſuppoſed, ſo will land in the ſtates."

Auguſt 15. The city of Philadelphia, never behind hand in patriotic inſtitutions, which are calculated to dignify and enrich their country, have recently formed an additional one, called "The Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts." The plan of this ſociety is too lengthy for this day's paper, but ſhall here receive a ſacred depoſit in a few weeks.

Auguſt 17. We think it neceſſary thus timely to remind our readers, that on the ſixteenth of October laſt, Congreſs reſolved, "That no foreign copper coin whatſoever ſhall, after the firſt of September, 1787, be current within the United States: And that no copper coin ſtruck under the authority of a particular ſtate ſhall paſs at a greater value, than one fœderal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of ſuch copper coin."

RICHMOND, Auguſt 9.

By a gentleman immediately from the back country we are informed, that Col. Robertſon, on hearing that a number of the Chickamauga tribe were eſtabliſhing and building a town at the Muſcle Shoals on the Tenaſee, with a view of carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of New-Orleans, aſſembled a party to the amount of about 150 men from the Cumberland ſettlements, in the latter end of June laſt, and marched in ſuch a private manner againſt them as to make a complete ſurpriſe, killing forty-one Indians and four Frenchmen on the ſpot, and took three Indians priſoners, alſo forty rifles, with the loſs of only one man killed, and eight wounded. In ſearching their huts we found the following articles, viz. thirteen trunks of dry goods, 1000 weight of beaver furr, a bag of money, (in gold and ſilver) ſuppoſed to contain as much as a half buſhel, a large quantity of powder and ſhot, 6,600 patterns of deer ſkins, three barrels of rum, three barrels of ſugar, ten bags of coffee, ſundry boxes of tea, and 15 horſes.

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 1.

By a perſon lately from Greenbrier, we are favored with the following important intelligence: That there has been a ſkirmiſh near that place, between the Indians and the white inhabitants, in which the former had forty killed on the ſpot.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 9.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, dated July 22, 1787.

"At a late examination in Dartmouth college, there appeared a monſter of erudition, viz. A young gentleman from Ireland, who, upon a ſarcaſtical taunt being reflected on the ſchoolmen of his country, gave the preceptors and examinators, a formal literary challenge, in which he gave them choice of nine languages, and the chief of the moſt eſſential arts and ſciences; a day was appointed accordingly, and crowds flocked thither to be ſpectators of the learned combat, and many wagers were laid by European gentlemen in behalf of their countryman. The youth appeared, and in the ſpace of three hours totally confuted their arguments, inſomuch that, having no ſubterfuge, they tamely acknowledged his tranſcending ſuperiority; he harrangued extemporaneouſly for eleven hours, in which time he gave ſuch ſignal proofs of his exquiſite knowledge in the learned and oriental languages, and the arts and ſciences, that the arbitrators, in their verdict, declared (that if they had not been eye witneſſes to his performance) they would look upon it as an impoſſibility for the moſt brilliant genius to attain the knowledge he was poſſeſſed of in leſs than half a century.

A glorious incentive to excite emulation in the ſtudious youths of this ſtate, in their purſuit of literature, which, alas! is too much neglected,

N. B. The aforeſaid youth appeared to be ſcarce in his twentieth year.

A correſpondent wiſhes that 1300 * ſuch luminaries would riſe in our weſtern hemiſphere. * One for every ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

The long and peaceable ſeſſion of the preſent auguſt Convention, and the general determination among all claſſes of people to receive the government they are now framing (ſays a correſpondent) indicate degrees of order and good ſenſe in the Americans, that have ſeldom appeared in other countries. Tyrants and official penſioners are the only men who oppoſe the reformation of governments. In proportion as knowledge and virtue prevail in our country, it will become as common for men to change and improve their governments, civil and eccleſiaſtical, as it is for men to alter and improve their houſes, when the encreaſe of their families, or a change in their circumſtances, make it neceſſary.

The punctuality with which the members of the Convention aſſemble every day at a certain hour, and the long time they ſpend in the deliberations of each day (ſometimes ſeven hours) are proofs, among other things, how much they are entitled to the univerſal confidence of the people of America. Such a body of enlightened and honeſt men perhaps never before met for political purpoſes, in any country upon the face of the earth.

How great (adds our correſpondent) muſt be the ſatisfaction of our late worthy Commander in Chief, to be called upon a ſecond time, by the ſuffrages of three millions of people, to ſave his ſinking country?---In 1775, we beheld him at the head of the armies of America, arreſting the progreſs of Britiſh tyranny.---In the year 1787, we behold him at the head of a choſen band of patriots and heroes, arreſting the progreſs of American anarchy, and taking the lead in laying a deep foundation for preſerving that liberty by a good government, which he had acquired for his country by his ſword.---Illuſtrious and highly favored inſtrument of the bleſſings of Heaven to America---live---live for ever!

It is to be hoped (ſays another correſpondent) that the name of CONGRESS will be laid aſide in the new fœderal government.---There is an involuntary propenſity among mankind to aſſociate ideas---and who can hear of the word Congreſs, without aſſociating with it the ideas of *weakneſs---inſtability---ſlender powers*---in ſome inſtances, of *faction*---of *continental money*---of the *forty for one meaſure*---of *tender laws*---and laſtly, of a *pendulum* vibrating for near two years between Annapolis and New-York. Names have an influence upon things. The ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES would perhaps better deſignate the new and extenſive powers to be veſted in the fœderal government. The word *Congreſs* ſhould be retained in our language, only to ſignify an haſty repreſentation of the people for the purpoſe of redreſſing grievances, as the term of *Convention*, by general uſe, is applied to a deliberate repreſentation of the people, for the purpoſe of making or altering a government.

There is nothing calls more loudly upon each of the ſtates to adopt the new frame of fœderal government, than the ſituation of Rhode-Iſland. The fate of that ſtate muſt ſoon be the fate of every ſtate in the union, if not prevented by a ſtrong fœderal power.

The conduct of the United States, with reſpect to their governments, may be illuſtrated by the following ſtory: An old man arrived, after a long and dangerous voyage, upon the coaſt of America, with a family, conſiſting of a wife, a few choice old ſervants, and *thirteen* ſons. As ſoon as they landed, they joined and built a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, where they lived in ſafety for ſeveral years. The ſons, however, grew weary of the company of their parents, and each of them built a cabin for himſelf, at a diſtance from the family manſion-houſe. They had not lived long in this way, before they began to ſuffer many difficulties and wants.---One of them had his implements of huſbandry ſtolen from him---another loſt a crop, from not having ſtrength enough on his farm to erect a fence in time---a third had all his ſheep devoured in one night by the wolves---a fourth narrowly eſcaped being ſcalped by a party of drunken Indians---a fifth caught a cold and fever, from the roof of his cabin having been blown away in the night by a thunder-guſt---a ſixth had his whole ſtock waſhed away by a great flood---and each of the reſt met with ſome one or more of the diſaſters that have been mentioned. At laſt *twelve* of them met by agreement upon a plain, and agreed to petition their father to be admitted again under his protection. The venerable old man opened his doors to them, and they again became members of his family. They firſt joined in repairing and fortifying the old manſion-houſe. They, moreover, added *two* more rooms to it, for the ſeparate uſe of the old man and his wife, in order thereby to preſerve their dignity and authority. From this time the whole family became reſpectable, happy, and proſperous, nor did they ſeparate from each other till the death of both their parents, when the acceſſion of new ſettlers, and the cultivated ſtate of the country, made it ſafe and prudent for them to ſet up for themſelves.

The *thirteenth* ſon, who refuſed to accompany his brothers to his father's houſe, after living a miſerable life for three years by himſelf in the woods, was found *hanging* by his garter to the limb of a tree near his cabin.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados, to his friend in this city, dated July 23, 1787.

"By a freſh act of parliament, no negroes, as ſailors, are admitted to work on board of ſquare rigged veſſels, under forfeiture of veſſel and cargo; therefore guard againſt it."

We are well informed, that many letters have been written to the members of the fœderal convention from different quarters, reſpecting the reports idly circulating, that it is intended to eſtabliſh a monarchical government, to ſend for the biſhop of Oſnaburgh, &c. &c.----to which it has been uniformly anſwered, "tho' we cannot, affirmatively, tell you what we are doing, we can, negatively, tell you what we are not doing---we never once thought of a king."

Accounts from France mention a probability that the patriotic conduct of the Marquis de la Fayette, reſpecting the impeachment of Calonne, will produce a diſpute between Monſieur, the King's brother, and that nobleman. It ſeems that the impeachment was perſonally oppoſed by Monſieur, and that the Marquis then aſſerted his right as a gentleman, to lay the matter at his Sovereign's feet.

On Thurſday laſt the Aſia, a large ſhip, intended for the trade to India, was launched at the wharf of Mr. Marſh. Captain Barry is appointed to command her.

Letters from Holland inform us, that there is little probability of a compromiſe taking place between the Stadholder and the States. The parties are making formidable preparations for war; and the Prince of Orange will certainly take a trip to England, in order to engage that country to ſupport him in a quarrel, which has, in a great meaſure, proceeded from their councils and promiſes.

From the eaſtward we underſtand, that the ſpirit of *Shayiſm* rapidly ſubſides, and that Shays himſelf is almoſt deſtitute of a companion. It is remarkable however, that, notwithſtanding the rewards offered by the different ſtates, no attempt has been made either to ſeize or betray him. This circumſtance recalls the extraordinary fortune of the pretender, who, after his defeat at Culloden, diſcovered himſelf to a Scotch peaſant. The peaſant declined earning thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, by giving up the prince to his enemies, but was hanged, within twelve months afterwards, for ſtealing five ſhillings.

At a numerous meeting of the friends of American Manufactures at the Univerſity, on Tueſday evening, the 14th of Auguſt, 1787:

The Honorable THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, in the chair. The committee, appointed at a meeting on the 9th inſtant, to receive ſubſcriptions to a paper, whereby the ſubſcribers ſhould agree to form a ſociety, for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts, made report; and the names of the ſubſcribers returned amounted to 853.

Reſolved, That the ſubſcription books for the GENERAL FUND and the MANUFACTURING FUND, together with the ſubſcription papers, be lodged in the hands of the ſame committee, in order that they may receive ſubſcriptions to both; and that they may collect the monies ſubſcribed for the GENERAL FUND, previous to the next general meeting.

Reſolved, That the gentlemen compoſing the committee keep Subſcription-papers open, at their reſpective houſes, for the purpoſe of receiving the further ſubſcription of ſuch perſons, as ſhall thereby ſignify their deſire to become members of the ſociety.

The committee conſiſts of the following gentlemen, viz.

For the Northern-Liberties, Major Macpherſon, Peter Brown, John Rice, Colonel Benjamin Eyre, Manuel Eyre and George Leib.

Southwark, Elias Boys, Jonathan Penroſe, Richard Tittermary, William Robinſon, junior, Joſeph Turner and Joſeph M'Goffin.

North-Mulberry Ward, Philip Wager, Colonel Will.

South-Mulberry ditto, Andrew Epple, Captain W. Heyſham.

High-ſtreet ditto, Captain Barker, William Hall.

Upper-Delaware ditto, Andrew Hodge, junior, Jacob Bright.

Lower Delaware ditto, Charles Pettit, John Wood.

Cheſnut ditto, John Conolly, Thomas Harriſon.

North ditto, John Barnhill, Michael Shubart.

Middle ditto, Robert Smith, Chriſtopher Marſhall, junior.

Walnut ditto, Hugh Henry, Joſeph Tatem.

Dock ditto, Mordecai Lewis, John Donaldſon.

New-Market ditto, Colonel Gurney, Captain Angus.

South ditto, James Boylan, John Wharton.

The report of the committee appointed at the firſt meeting was taken up by paragraphs, and "The Plan of the Pennſylvania Society, for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the uſeful Arts," reported by them, was adopted, with the following alterations and amendments, viz.

ARTICLE X.

The ſhares in the manufacturing fund ſhall be transferable: but all transfers, except by will, ſhall be atteſted by the Preſident, one of the Vice-Preſidents, a notary public, or a juſtice of the peace: provided, that no proprietor of a ſhare ſhall be permitted to vote at any election for officers, who ſhall not produce, at ſuch election, a certificate of his being a member: and in order to entitle the perſon to whom the transfer is made to vote, it muſt be made at leaſt ten days before ſuch election.

XIII.

The board of managers and the committee for manufactures reſpectively ſhall account annually to the ſociety, for the diſpoſition of the funds ſeverally intruſted to their management.

XIV.

No alterations in this conſtitution ſhall be made, without the conſent of two-thirds of the members convened at a general meeting of the ſociety, called for the purpoſe.

On motion, a reſolution paſſed in the following words:----

"Whereas the legiſlature of this ſtate, actuated by the ſame motives which have given riſe to this inſtitution, have enacted good and wholeſome laws for the protection and encouragement of American manufactures---and unleſs thoſe laws are duly ſupported and carried into execution, the efforts of this ſociety may ſtill be fruſtrated and rendered ineffectual; and whereas we cannot act upon a ſurer foundation, than by concurring in the plans that have been wiſely laid by the rulers of this country, to effect the purpoſes that we have in view: therefore,

"Reſolved, that every member of this ſociety will (as in honor and duty bound) exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his power, to ſupport the laws now in force, or which ſhall be hereafter enacted by the legiſlature of this ſtate, for the protection and encouragement of American manufactures."

Reſolved, That this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Univerſity on the firſt Tueſday in September next (the 4th) at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of electing the officers of the ſociety.

"Reſolved, That every perſon, who ſhall offer to vote at the election for officers of the ſociety, on the fourth day of September next, ſhall produce a Receipt or Certificate, of his having *paid* his ſubſcription to the GENERAL FUND, or of having *ſubſcribed* to the MANUFACTORY FUND, before his vote can be received.

Extract from the Minutes,

Auguſt 18, 1787. W. BARTON, Secretary.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

THE Society for alleviating the miſeries of public priſoners beg leave to ſolicit the attention of the public to the objects of their inſtitution.

From the weakneſs and imperfection of all governments, there muſt neceſſarily exiſt, in every community, certain portions of diſtreſs, which lie beyond the reach of law to prevent or relieve. To ſupply this deficiency in Philadelphia this Society was inſtituted, and if a judgment be formed of its future uſefulneſs, from the ſucceſs that hath attended its firſt efforts, there is reaſon to believe it will prove a bleſſing to our city, not only as the means of relieving diſtreſs, but likewiſe of preventing vice.

The funds of the Society at preſent are confined to an annual ſubſcription of ten ſhillings from each of its members, and a ground-rent of 14l. the donation of the hon. John Dickinſon, Eſquire. Theſe ſums are by no means equal to the numerous objects and extenſive wiſhes of the Society. They have therefore taken this method of ſoliciting further benefactions from their fellow-citizens. To a people profeſſing chriſtianity, it will be ſufficient only to mention that acts of charity to the miſerable tenants of priſons are upon record among the firſt of chriſtian duties. From the Ladies, therefore, whom heaven has bleſſed with affluence, and the ſtill greater gift of ſympathy---from Gentlemen, who acknowledge the obligations to humanity, from the relation of our ſpecies to each other in a common and univerſal Father---and from the followers of the compaſſionate Saviour of mankind, of every rank and deſcription---the Society thus humbly ſolicit an addition to their funds.

Donations for the charitable and humane purpoſes of the Society will be received by Mr. Thomas Rodgers, in Elbow Lane.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1787. Signed, by order of the Society, WILLIAM WHITE, Preſident.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your ſuffrages at the laſt Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the enſuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To be RENTED,

And entered on ſome time in October next,

A SMALL Plantation of 30 acres of Land, about 6 whereof are good meadow, with a good two ſtory Stone Houſe and Kitchen, and a good Barn, ſituate on the Old York road, about ſix miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, or to Dr. GEORGE de BENNEVILLE, living near the premiſes.

N. B. Said place would be a tolerable good ſtand for a ſtore.

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 10. 1787. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Large well Finiſhed

ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate-Printing*. Enquire of the Printers. 6w.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept 10.

Eaſton, Northampton county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Stackhouſe. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt inſtant, a Plantation, or tract of Land, containing 52 acres and 50 perches, ſituate lying and being in Lower Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of John Llewellin, and others; late the eſtate of David Davis, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by STEPHEN BLOOM, Coroner.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the firſt day of September next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in Whitemarſh townſhip, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 280 acres or thereabouts, with a very large ſpacious Brick Dwelling-houſe, a large Stone Barn, and other out houſes, bounded by lands of George Egart, Joſeph Lukens and others; late the eſtate of James H. Watmough, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Whitemarſh, Auguſt 1787.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public, that a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, has been prematurely iſſued againſt his eſtate in Whitemarſh, in conſequence of a *partial* judgment obtained in the Montgomery courts, and in conſequence of ſaid Writ, the property is advertiſed for ſale on the firſt day of September next, he therefore, by advice of his Council, forewarns all perſons from making any purchaſe of ſaid property, as the judgement will be ſet aſide at the next court. The ſubſcriber will attend at the ſale, and inform the public other ſolid reaſons why ſaid eſtate cannot be ſold.

J. H. WATMOUGH.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 11th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 50 acres or thereabouts, with a large Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Stone Barn and other out houſes, and a never failing ſpring, with a good Stone Houſe over it, near the door, it has formerly been occupied as a public houſe for many years, ſituate lying and being in Worceſter Townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Cuſtard, Arnold Zimerman and others; late the eſtate of Philip Fitzſimmons, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 12th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs, and others; late the eſtate of John Jonſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, ſituate lying and being in New Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Melchor Raſer, John Koplin and others; likewiſe will be ſold the ſame day, a Waggon and Horſes, Wheat and Rye in the ſtraw, Hay in the barn, and a ſet of Smith's tools, &c. Late the property of Thomas Aſhenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT there will be a MEETING of "*The Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America,*" in the City of NEW-YORK, on the ſecond day of OCTOBER next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

The members of the corporation are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as a re-conſideration of the fundamental laws will be a part of the buſineſs which will come before them.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.

New-York, Auguſt 2, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 13th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living by the Lancaſter road, near the ſign of the Waggon, Cheſter county, a black MARE, inclining a little to brown, 6 years old, ſuppoſed 15 hands high, a coarſe ſtrong trotter, ſhod before, had her ears ſewed up lately to hold ſtuff for curing the vives, a ſmall ſtrip cut the near ſide of her mane, in order to make it lie over to the other ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare, paid by

July 30, 1787. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, about 9 years old, lately ſhod before, branded on the near buttock thus ⊓, a ſaddle ſpot near the withers, his back tender, has a lump or wind gall on the off fore foot-lock joint, trots and canters well, and carries his head high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges if brought home. § RICHARD MILES.

Bucks county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

WHEREAS Ezekiel Leonard, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the county of Cheſter, hath, in purſuance of a warrant to him directed, made report to us, at the houſe of David Forſt, in Solebury townſhip, and county of Bucks, that he had ſeized and ſecured the goods and chattels of Enoch Betts, late a Collector of Solebury townſhip aforeſaid, for balances due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent to him by the Board of Commiſſioners, and he hath not paid the amount thereof unto the County Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore Given,

THAT a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the ſaid David Forſt's, on the fourth day of September next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Enoch Betts is requeſted to pay the balances of his reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe a warrant will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collector's goods and chattels, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law in this caſe made and provided.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,)
WILLIAM BRYAN,) Commiſſioners.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,)

Likewiſe, Notice is given to all the Collectors of the ſeveral public taxes, (before the preſent year) to diſcharge the balances of their duplicates, unto Henry Wynkoop, Eſquire, County Treaſurer, before the ſaid fourth day of September next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without diſcrimination.

A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wiſhes to be employed in the ſame or any other genteel buſineſs; he ſpeaks the French, Engliſh and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

WHEREAS ELENOR, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from my bed and board; this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting hereafter,

Auguſt 10, 1787. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompſon, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim built, of a fair complexion, ſhort fair hair, and ſometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat, flowered on the breaſt and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow ſtockings, a pair of channel pumps almoſt new, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, ſtamped with the letters J. V. ſays he was born in England. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

Cheſter county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Uchland townſhip, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, a pale black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall blaze, no ſhoes on, and his ſhoulders rubbed by the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, or for the horſe and thief *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by, DANIEL KRESMAN.

July 28, 1787. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this inſtant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackiſh hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen ſhirt and trowſers, wool hat, and calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1787.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Warwick Company, and others, containing 250 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Dugan and Edward Black, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, inn-keeper, in Ridley townſhip, a very valuable tract or piece of Woodland, ſituate in Darby townſhip, bounded by lands of Mary Rudulph, lands late of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, and others, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, containing 18 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Rudulph, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Pyle, in the townſhip of London-grove, on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone Meſſuage Tavern-houſe, and 140 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of William Chandler, lands late of John Baker and others. Alſo Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, Implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. The whole ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtates of John England and Robert Lamborn, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that well accuſtomed Tavern known by the name of the Swedes Ford, on the river Schuylkill, about half a mile from the town of Norris, and ſixteen from Philadelphia; there is erected on ſaid premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good barn, good new ſtone ſheds and other out-houſes, a large never failing ſpring, ſufficient to turn a griſt mill, near the door, with a ſpring-houſe over it, and about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made, and a young thriving orchard of the beſt graſted fruit, about 150 acres of good woodland, with a good limeſtone quarry and lime kiln on the ſame, and an excellent ſhad fiſhery, containing in the whole 316 acres, lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Samuel Holſtein, Benjamin Eaſtburn and the river Schuylkill. Late the eſtate of Peter Holſtein, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and griſt mill and 40 acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Moreland townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Auſtin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the eſtate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed.

Due attendance will be given by

† ROBERT WIER,)
Auguſt 2, 1787. JOHN WIER,) Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-houſe of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, alſo a good Apple Orchard and ſundry other fruit trees: The Saw-mill, with little expence, might be turned into a Griſt-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling-mill, Oyl-mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewiſe ſeveral good Draught-horſes with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

Seventh-month 16th, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Muſeum,*

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.

True intereſt of the United States, and particularly of Pennſylvania, conſidered.

Extract from an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia.

Queries and replies relative to paper-money.

Eſſay on paper-money.

Thoughts on paper-money.

Paper-money advocated.

Eſſay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and diſadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.

Account of the life of Edward Drinker.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the ſubject of the North Eaſt ſtorms.

Deſcription of a water-ſpout.

Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-ſpout, at Antigua.

Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.

Maxims for republics.

Sermon on the combat of the duel.

Letter from Mr. Jefferſon, to Dr. David Ramſay.

An addreſs of the convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.

On the uſe of oxen in huſbandry.

Directions for raiſing flax on old ground.

The origin of tobacco.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

Heights of different giants.

A curious account of dreſs in England, in the fourteenth century.

Inſtance of the gim crack taſte of former times.

A very uſeful cuſtom which prevails in Holland.

Value of various eſtates in Europe.

Recipe for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, &c.

Inſcription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.

On the virtues of a billiard-table.

The narrative of Capt. Iſaac Stewart.

An addreſs to the public.

The ſpeech of Proteus to Ariſtæus.

The downfall of Babylon.

The prophecy of Balaam.

An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

WAS ſtolen away from the Baptiſt meeting-houſe, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of July laſt, a large bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, he is a natural trotter, has a bald face, one white eye, and three white feet, ſhod all round, he had likewiſe a ſaddle and bridle on him when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive for the horſe and ſaddle SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief THREE POUNDS, to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county.

Auguſt 2, 1787. ¶ JAMES BROWN.

Naaman's creek, Auguſt 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills ſituated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the eſtate of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed; they conſiſt of a griſt-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of beſt burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington paſſes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Brick Bake-houſe, and Cooper's ſhop, and a few acres of Land, with ſtables, &c. The whole will be let on leaſe for three or more years, and may be entered on as ſoon as the agreement is completed.

All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. And thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix,
THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 buſhels of wheat. She is almoſt as good as new, her ſails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be ſold, as it will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the ſhallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

TO BE LET,

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Auguſt 7, 1787.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Auguſt 6, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from Buckingham Meeting-houſe, on the 5th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands and an half high, lofty carriage, natural trotter, has two white ſpots on her back near her withers, a ſcar on one of her hind legs near the footlock joint; ſhe had on a ſnaffle bridle with a noſe-band, and a full welted ſaddle, blue cloth, faced with white worſted binding. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare, by applying to

¶ HUGH ELY,

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted. And thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Adminiſtrator.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2987.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1787.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THERE is no doubt a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie locked up or buried under ground, which will gradually come out, when the federal government has power to regulate the national finance, and thus to reſtore public confidence. In the mean time, induſtry and frugality will keep what is left in the country, and after a while bring in more. A mercantile gentleman has proved by facts, that many important manufactures may be carried on to great advantage: that an article ſo compact as yard-wide linen at 15d. ſterling in Europe, cannot be ſold under 25 per cent. advance in America; which muſt operate as a very ſolid premium on American linen of the ſame value. (a) It is in itſelf a ſufficient profit to keep the precious metals—In opulent commercial nations, the exportation of coin is not prenicious, becauſe it comes back through many channels; nor is it of conſequence, if ſome thouſand guineas more or leſs are in circulation—But in America national virtue and national ſafety depend at preſent on ſpecie money: it is an oil, without which the wheels of government cannot move much longer, but muſt be left *in the mire*; and in that caſe the caravan may be plundered by wild Arabs, or by ſome of its own people. Early and improper commerce was a misfortune to America, which, by the ſudden influx of money and foreign luxury after the war, is become alarming—The virgin innocence already tainted is by this ſo corrupt, that America reſembles a painted tawdry coquet, in the many pictures drawn by American hands. "The practice of imitating foreign modes of dreſs cannot coſt America leſs than 900,000 pounds a year. I ſpeak not of the neceſſary articles of dreſs, but merely of changes of faſhions—— We labour day and night, we ſacrifice our peace and reputation, we defraud our public creditors, involve ourſelves in debts, impoveriſh our country—Nay, many are willing to become bankrupts, and take lodgings in a priſon, for the ſake of being as fooliſh as thoſe nations which ſubſiſt their poor and grow rich and reſpectable by their follies—A new dreſs is invented in London or Paris, not for the ſake of ſuperior elegance, but for giving food to manufacturers. That new faſhion is ſent acroſs the Atlantic—let it be ever ſo unknown and uncouth, we admire its novelty, we adopt it becauſe faſhionable—and merely for a change, that may be made in half an hour by a taylor, or a milliner, 20, 30, and 50,000 pounds are drawn from the capital ſtocks of property in America, to enrich nations which command our commerce and ſmile at our folly——We boaſt of independence, and with propriety; but will not the ſame men, who glory in this great event, even in the midſt of a gaſconade, turn to a foreigner, and aſk him, what is the lateſt faſhion in Europe! He has worn an elegant ſuit of clothes for ſix weeks; he might wear it a few weeks longer—but it has not ſo many buttons as the laſt ſuit of my lord—he throws it aſide, and gets one that has. The ſuit coſts him a ſum of money—but it keeps him in the faſhion, and feeds the poor of Great-Britain and France." (b)

In a late Boſton Gazette a writer ridicules the pompous account of 4,000 dollars being retured from London as a balance in trade: "Were there no buttons, fans, feathers, ribbands, to buy for them? no kind of fripperies and balloonеries?"

The author of a piece in the Pennſylvania Packet laſt Wedneſday aſſerts, that 300,000 pounds worth of buttons have been imported by the United States from England ſince the year 1783. "To our diſgrace be it ſpoken (he ſays) we copy every ridiculous faſhion. The fantaſtic faſhions among the ladies are matters of contempt and laughter to the very merchants who ſhip them to us."

When diſſipation and vanity are baneful to national virtue, and endanger the very exiſtence of a ſtate, they ceaſe to be follies—they are crying ſins againſt heaven—cruelty, ſuicide, treaſon. They become ſerious topics for the zealous preacher, and grave moraliſt—nay, they merit diſgrace and puniſhment. Shall ſilly women bring their huſbands to a gaol, or under a foreign yoke! Shall effeminate fops undermine a fabric raiſed by wiſe politicians, and brave warriors? If people will not liſten to reaſon and conſcience, they muſt be reſtrained by the hand of government. Sumptuary laws infringe liberty; but does not every good law check an ill uſe of it? They have been enacted in monarchies where luxury was only detrimental; ſhall they not be applied for the ſafety of republics? Fooliſh ſpendthrifts, whether kingly ſubjects or republicans, muſt have guardians. By an Engliſh law, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a mercer could not recover payment for certain articles, as brocades, gold and ſilver lace, &c. ſold on credit. In Sweden a law was in force ſome years ago, prohibiting all males, not the firſt nobility excepted, from wearing ſilk clothes. To condemn ſuch laws, when neceſſary, would be equally abſurd as not to hinder miſchievous boys from burning the town by their ſquibs. Men of ſenſe can be happy without coſtly buttons, and women truly amiable will not ſigh for Bruſſels lace—As for the reſt; children muſt not have every thing they cry for. I am not an enemy to elegancies, no, I like even magnificence in time and place; but I would ſometimes rather live on potatoes, than owe money for meat, and I deſpiſe a perſon who can ſell his liberty for high living and fine cloaths. Unpaid for luxuries are in republics deplorable evils, becauſe they mark a want of an independent ſpirit, which is the characteriſtic of a free people. When luxury has thus impaired the very principle of republican virtue, it is no wonder if its craving wants and conſequential difficulties diſpoſe people for all kinds of corruption---A perſon who muſt hide and fly from his creditors: who muſt cringe to a ſordid uſurer: who can bear to be called a rogue and a *mean fellow* by the many he deceives, is already *broke* for the ſaddle. Give him plenty of oats and a fine capariſon; he will prance in gay pride under any king---nay, he will by the whip and ſpur ſoon be tame enough to trudge under a pack of petty lords. Vanity is a dangerous ſymptom, as it proves that wealth and ſhew give more diſtinction that perſonal merit--that a glittering hat can adorn ſenſeleſs brains, and an embroidered waiſtcoat can give value to an ignoble heart. The number and rank of ſilly admirers, and their comparative eſtimate of merit and ſhow, will point out the degrees of corruption---It is already bad, when ſenſe, virtue, and polite manners cannot be ſeen to advantage without the glare of dreſs and equipage---it is paſt all remedy, when a ſtupid half-rotten beau in a gilt chariot is careſſed as a model of taſte. It is very intereſting to trace the progreſs of luxury and vanity in different republics, and to compare it with the encreaſing corruption. The Roman Curius with a noble ſcorn preferred his earthen diſh of vegetables to the ſamnitic gold---mark how noble the national character was at that time. In the firſt battle with Pyrrhus, the horrid novelty of the elephants, that frightened the horſes, made no impreſſion on the ſoldiers: they attacked them ſword in hand; all that were killed by the enemy had their wounds in the breaſt; ſome were found dead cloſely grappling with them; all died with the ſwords in their hands, and retained in death the animated air of invincible valor. The picture drawn by Florus is ſo grand, that it merits to be ſhewn in the original. (c) Omnium vulnera in pectore: quidam hoſtibus ſuis immortui: omnium in manibus enſes, et relictæ in vultibus minæ, et in ipſa morte ita vivebat. The Ambaſſador of Pyrrhus returned, after an unſucceſsful negociation of peace, with this account of Rome, that it was like a temple, and the Senate like a congreſs of kings---Urbum templum ſibi viſum, Senatum regum conſeſſum eſſe. In the time of Juvenal (d) ſplendid poverty was general; the Senate was called to conſult with Domitian on the beſt mode of cooking a rare fiſh: the people thought of nothing but daily bread and public ſhows, (e) and fought like ſordid mercenaries for any maſter that paid them beſt, maſſacreing the tyrant and the citizen as brutal whim dictated. In Great-Britain the currency of Cheſterfield's letters is a ſtrong evidence of national vanity; he openly prefers his *little graces of dreſs*, &c. to manly virtues and great talents. It appears alſo from many other facts, and the deſpicable portraits of men who give the ton, drawn by ſenſible writers: that of a member of Parliament in the mirror (f) is indeed horrible: the gaudy fop thinks that a conqueſt of Great-Britain by France could not be a ſevere calamity, becauſe French modes would then poliſh the nation---an expreſſion which no man would hazard, where patriotic virtue is national. The Britiſh nation may however yet claim the ſimile of Voltair: the beer itſelf is not bad, though it has a great deal of dreg and froth. Cheſterfield has been ſucceſsfully oppoſed by ſeveral writers, among whom the author of the *Pupil of Pleaſure* is diſtinguiſhed, who may be an excellent preceptor to many young gentlemen in America. The amiable *Maid of the Oaks* has alſo vindicated the honor of her virtuous countrywomen, by the kind reception they gave her---I ſhall beg leave to recommend this charming girl to all American ladies. I hope ſhe will reform many a Lady Bab Lardoon---and I am ſure ſhe will be adored by all her congenial ſiſters of refined ſenſe, ſweet diſpoſition and ſimple elegance. (g)

In America, the ſudden influx of money and foreign luxury could not have produced the extravagance ſo much complained of, without the aid of an overdriven principle of equality. I have often heard fellows complain, *how hard it is that a poor man cannot get his belly full of rum like other people.* However, this hardſhip is not deemed a diſgrace; nor is a luxurious table as yet reckoned honorable in America. Beſides, the inferiority in coſtly fare can generally be concealed. But diſadvantage in external appearance ſo viſible to the public eye revolts againſt this levelling principle---as poverty, it is a ſerious evil where wealth is in high eſtimation---as want of gentility, it is peculiarly obnoxious to thoſe that aſſociate the ideas of wealth and refinement.

Inequality of property dictates a difference in living; if people do not comply with this from principle, pride, luxury and vanity will urge them to a thouſand tricks of knavery and violence, and perhaps to mutinying and open rebellion---extreme liberty, untempered by religious and moral principles, is the ſource of agrarian laws, and all the foul monſters of anarchy. I deſpiſe ariſtocracies, and abhor the idea of making religion an engine of ſlavery---but I wiſh to make people ſenſible, that Almighty God has eſtabliſhed an order in human affairs, on which the political happineſs abſolutely depends. Great diſparity of property is bad; but ſome muſt ariſe from the inequality of genius and induſtry, inheritance, and that chance, which in fact is the diſpoſition of providence. Whatever is the quantity of national wealth, the great body of a people can never be rich; an eaſy decent competency is the utmoſt they can obtain, and ſhould be the height of their wiſhes. The people of America cannot complain of poverty------the land is generally fertile, and amply ſufficient-------all uſeful trades are profitable---nay, every pair of induſtrious hands is a competent eſtate---the preſent difficulties may eaſily be removed by a proper fœderal government. America, equally removed from the diſtreſs of poverty, and the danger of wealth, has obtained from all bountiful heaven that happy lot, which Solomon in all his glory thought the moſt deſirable. (h) Why then that *love of money!* which has been *the root of ſo much* evil, and *pierced her through with ſo many ſorrows.* (i) As to diſtinction; *integrity, goodneſs, manly ſenſe, an independent ſpirit, invincible fortitude, patriotic virtue, are the genuine honors of a Republic*; honors open to all; honors, without which all the gems of India, and all the gold of Peru, are ſhining toys. The wealthy are only more reſpectable, if they excel in theſe qualities; if grateful to God and their country, they enjoy their wealth with dignity, humanity, generoſity and public ſpirit. Whoever acts honorably in a lower ſtation, is infinitely ſuperior to one that diſgraces the higheſt: There is no compariſon between ſound feet and a dropſical head. A labourer, who by honeſt induſtry ſupports his family, whoſe heart can *feel*, and hand can act for his country, is a far greater man than a voluptuous, idle, ſelfiſh beau, though he was covered with rubies---the one is a *rough ſolid ſtone* in the ground work of the fœderal ſyſtem; the other *a rotten piece* in the gilded dome. That labourer's wife, who continually ſtudies the comfort of her huſband, who toils for her numerous children, and often gives them the bread from her own mouth, is infinitely *more of a lady*, than thoſe women of quality who carry a dreſs twice the value of their huſbands income; who gad about from place to place, to ſhow their finery and prattle nonſenſe; who find no pleaſure in the nurſery; nay, ruin huſband and children by a cruel diſſipation.

Theſe are the ſentiments of the nobleſt men and women in every nation, and in every ſtation of life; and they cannot be too much impreſſed on America. If wealth and ſhow is the great object, people will all run mad after geugaws, ſcuffle and trample on each other, and raiſe a bloody fray. Neither laws nor habits can here authoriſe any man to ſay *keep your diſtance*; and your right to a more *glittering bauble* will be diſputed by many-----what then can be done, but to teach all, poorer or richer, not to overvalue theſe trifles, and at any rate to acquire them honeſtly. In Europe an eſtabliſhed order of civil ſociety prevents a general infection by luxury---the middle gentry does not emulate the firſt nobility; and is not rivalled by the yeomanry; ſuch vanity would be ridiculous. In America the maid too often vies with her miſtreſs, and a common labourer can with propriety dreſs like a governor.

The queſtion is not, whether other countries do not ſurpaſs America in avarice, luxury, and vanity; it is a poor conſolation to a ſick man, that his neighbour is worſe. The ſymptoms of corruption, ſo feelingly deſcribed by many good and wiſe Americans, are not trifling, and they are founded on open well-known facts. The civil war in Maſſachuſetts, and the treaſon of Rhode-Iſland, are alarming proofs. Early marriages are marks of national proſperity, and have been very general in America; they are not ſo now, eſpecially in the great towns---becauſe women *not worth a groat* ſpeak with ſcorn of 200 *a year*; and becauſe pretty beaus and ſmart bucks prefer *Engliſh buttons* and Madeira wine to *the beſt American girls*. The patriots of America will then be ſenſible, that *a putrid fever is not to be trifled with*; principiis obſta, ſero medicina paratur.

A regular progreſs of national wealth, under the direction of virtue and taſte, will conſiderably promote national happineſs. The unequal civilization of America has in a great meaſure occaſioned that falſe taſte ſo well criticized by judicious writers. (k) That dreſs, ſays one, which unites the articles of convenience, ſimplicity, and neatneſs in the greateſt perfection, muſt be conſidered as the moſt elegant. But true taſte goes farther---it has reference to age, to ſhape, to complexion, and to the ſeaſon of the year. The ſame dreſs which adorns a miſs of 15, will be frightful on a venerable lady of 70——But the paſſive diſpoſition of Americans in receiving every mode that is offered them ſometimes reduces all ages, ſhapes, and complexions to a level. Our diſtance alſo from our models of dreſs, &c.---a thin garment, which will ſcarcely form a viſible ſhadow, and was deſigned for ſummer dreſs in Europe, may juſt be introduced into America when froſt begins. Yet the garment muſt be worn; for before the arrival of a proper ſeaſon there will perhaps be a new faſhion.—— He juſtly commends the ſimplicity and neatneſs of the Quaker ladies, who, by neglect of ſuperfluous finery, dreſs with two-thirds of the common expence; and after a handſome compliment to the native charms of his country women, entreats them not to be implicitly directed by milliners and mantua-makers on the other ſide of the Atlantic. We behold, ſays Dr. Ruſh, our ladies panting in a heat of ninety degrees, under a hat and cuſhion, which were calculated for the temperature of a Britiſh ſummer. (l)---It is high time to awake from this ſervility---to ſtudy our own character---to examine the age of our country---In particular, we muſt make ornamental accompliſhments yield to principles and knowledge, in the education of our women."

A good taſte it is not the ſpontaneous product of ſenſe and delicacy; it implies an accuracy of judgment, a refinement of ſentiment, a perception of order and propriety, not to be acquired without long obſervation on men and things. Hence the greateſt genius has an imperfect taſte in youth---and the taſte of a young nation cannot be perfect, for want of regularity in many things. The ſtates of Northern Europe have ſuffered much from an indiſcreet adoption of French manners---It is no wonder that America, a young eaſy country girl, ſhould prejudice herſelf by an unreſerved imitation of Europe, and eſpecially of her grandam Great-Britain.

(To be Continued.)

(a) *An Inquiry into the principles, on which a commercial ſyſtem for the United States of America ſhould be founded, by Tench Cox, Philadelphia, 11 May, 1787—a judicious performance.*

(b) *Webſter, in the remarks before mentioned.*

(c) *Annai Flori Lib. 1, Cap. 18. 19, 24 lines.*

(d) *Vivimus ambitioſa paupertate omnes.*

(e) *Juvenatis Sat. 4. Panem et Circenſes.*

(f) *A late publication in Scotland.*

(g) *A Paſtoral Drama, wrote by General Burgoyne, and acted for weeks ſucceſſively with uncommon applauſe.*

(h) *Prov. 30. 8. give me neither poverty nor riches.*

(i) *1 Tim. 6. 10.*

(k) *Webſter, Pennſylvania Packet, 15th Feb. 1787.*

(l) Thoughts upon female education---United States, page 19, *a piece wrote with taſte and judgment.*

BOSTON, *August 28.*

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon a Tornado happened in ſeveral towns in the county of Middleſex: it began at Cranes ſwamp, in Weſtborough, and croſſed the S. W. corner of Marlborough, where it unroofed the houſe of Eliſha Maynard, and deſtroyed his barn; it then croſſed the N. W. part of Southborough, where it unroofed one houſe, carried off Hezekiah Fay's cyder-mill, all the trees in his orchard except five or ſix, and Benjamin Parker's barn; it then went through the weſt part of Farmingham, where it took up from the foundation the houſe of the widow Shadduck, in which ſhe and her ſiſter were carried about eight rods, and both very badly wounded, the houſe being daſhed to pieces; it then paſſed through East Sudbury, and entered into Weſton, where it did great damage to the fields of corn, rye, &c.

Moſt of the evils which are matters of complaint at the preſent day, are ſuch as it is in our power to remedy. If we would be as virtuous as people may be, we ſhould be as happy as a people need to be. Virtue would remove many of our grievances, and enable us to bear the reſt. It will be replied, "Virtue generally prevailing might do great things, but this is not to be expected." Will you then look for happineſs in ſome other way? You cannot ſucceed, unleſs the courſe of nature and the plan of the ſupreme government ſhould be reverſed.

A habit of induſtry is firſt acquired by neceſſity, and, once acquired, it may continue for a while, after the neceſſity abates, unleſs their circumſtances alter too ſuddenly. It ſtrengthens the body, braces the mind, aids other virtues; it gives patience in adverſity, courage in danger, and perſeverance in difficulty.

We are informed, that the Captain of a veſſel who arrived at Salem a few days ſince from Martinico, adviſes of a violent ſhock of an earthquake at that iſland, by which a conſiderable number of houſes and other buildings were greatly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 29.*

Every enterprize, public as well as private, in the United States (ſays a correſpondent) ſeems ſuſpended, till it is known what kind of government we are to receive from our national Convention. The ſtates neglect their roads and canals, till they ſee whether thoſe neceſſary improvements will not become the objects of a national government. Trading and manufacturing companies ſuſpend their voyages and manufactures, till they ſee how far their commerce will be protected and promoted by a national ſyſtem of commercial regulations.---The lawful uſurer locks up or buries his ſpecie, till he ſees whether the new frame of government will deliver him from the curſe or fear of paper-money and tender-laws. The wealthy farmer views a plantation with deſire, for one of his ſons, but declines to empty his cheſt of his hard dollars for it, till he is ſure it will not in a few years be taken from him by the enormous *weight* of *ſtate governments* and taxes. The public creditor, who, from the deranged ſtate of the finances in every ſtate, and their total inability to ſupport their partial funding ſyſtems, has reaſon to fear that his certificates will periſh in his hands, now places all his hopes of juſtice in an enlightened and ſtable national government. The embarraſſed farmer and the oppreſſed tenant, who wiſh to become free and independent by emigrating to a frontier county, wait to ſee whether they ſhall be protected by a national force from the Indians, and by a national ſyſtem of taxation, from the more terrible hoſts of ſtate and county tax-gatherers. In ſhort, the pulſe of induſtry, ingenuity and enterprize, in every art and occupation of man, now ſtands ſtill in the United States, and every look---and wiſh---and hope---is only *to*, and every prayer to heaven that has for its object the ſafety of our country, is only *for*, the preſent auguſt national Convention.

The principles of *liberty* and the principles of *government* (ſays another correſpondent) are diſtinct things: Many underſtand the former, which are matters of feeling, who know nothing of the latter, which are objects of reflection and reaſon.---It muſt not ſurprize us, therefore, if a few ignorant people, headed by intereſted and deſigning men, ſhould oppoſe the new fœderal government. When the union of parliaments took place between England and Scotland, a number of people in the weſt of Scotland were ſo far miſled as to fly to arms to oppoſe it.-----They were, however, eaſily perſuaded to lay them down, and they ſoon perceived that the meaſure they armed themſelves to oppoſe gave their country degrees of wealth, conſequence and happineſs, it never knew before. It is to be hoped the United States will ſet the world an example of the conſiſtency of liberty with compound and vigorous governments. In every age liberty has declined and periſhed, no leſs under anarchy, or an exceſs of power lodged in the whole body of the people, than under ſimple monarchy, and ariſtocracy.

If juſt and free governments are favorable to morality, they muſt be agreeable to the will of God. It muſt, therefore, be the duty of good men to ſubmit to, and ſupport them. At the preſent important criſis, it is in a peculiar manner the duty of Miniſters of the Goſpel to inculcate ſubmiſſion to the powers which are to ariſe out of ourſelves. In this way they will beſt check that idleneſs and licentiouſneſs, which have been derived from the weakneſs of our governments, and which threaten, like a deluge, to waſh away all the remaining religion and morality of our country.

Extract of a letter from Chemung, dated July 16th, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"Cornelius Sturgeon, the great Onandago Chief, was murdered laſt month at the Tyoga point, by one of his own tribe and a townſman. It appears to have been a premeditated piece of work, and had its riſe from two cauſes. 1ſt. He was an abſolute deſpot in his tribe, and impoſed an implicit compliance with his orders: he was punctually obeyed through fear, not love. 2d. He began to adopt the dreſs and cuſtoms of the United States, and introduce them into his family---this gave great umbrage.---As he was a man of ſome literature, he had ſome idea of the great value of letters, and the evening on which he was killed, in converſation with Captain Spalding, he informed him that he intended to ſend his ſon to ſome of the American colleges for education. The friends of the murderer purchaſed his life for a ſum of money, not exceeding 375l.---A poor recompence for the life of a great man, and too much for that of a tyrant!"

Accounts from Farmington, Sudbury, Marlborough, &c. in the county of Middleſex, ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, contain diſtreſſing particulars of the devaſtation made by a hurricane, which paſſed through thoſe towns about ſix o'clock on Wedneſday the 15th inſtant. The meeting of the currents of air which occaſioned this deſtructive whirlwind, was attended by a report ſimilar to that of heavy cannon, with flaſhes like ſharp lightning. Great damage was done thereby to the fields of rye, corn, flax, &c. of which numberleſs acres were levelled with the ground, and with them the hopes and proſpects of many an induſtrious huſbandman, whoſe ſole ſubſiſtance the enſuing winter, perhaps, depended on the crop which his labours had nearly perfected, and which this event had cut off. Whole foreſts were levelled, the herbage of almoſt every kind greatly injured, and the trees of the orchards twiſted from their roots, and ſcattered to a great diſtance.

Many buildings are more or leſs damaged, but of one only can give an account. This, it is ſaid, was raiſed from its foundation, whirled to ſome diſtance, and daſhed to pieces. In the houſe were two women, who, by their fall, received ſo much hurt, as to make their recovery doubtful. Though ſeveral perſons are reported to have received injury by the wind, no lives, as we hear of, have been loſt.

Among other ſingularities naturally to be expected from the effects of ſuch an event as the one above mentioned, is the following: A cart with a yoke of oxen, loaded with hay, with a boy on the top, (the whole together weighing about two tons) were raiſed from the ground, by the ſtrength of the wind, and carried to the diſtance of ſix rods.

A great fall of rain attended the hurricane, which, by inundating vaſt tracts of low land, added greatly to the damages ſuſtained by the unhappy ſufferers, whoſe ſituations call loudly for the ſympathy of their fellow citizens.

Captain Bradford, arrived at Burlington in a brig from Demarara, on the 12th inſtant, in lat. 38. 40. long. 73. ſpoke the ſhip Hector, Farley, from Virginia for Bourdeaux, out three days, all well.

On Thurſday laſt a brig, commanded by Captain Davis, arrived in this port from Cape-Francois. She brings accounts that before ſhe left the Cape, an expreſs had arrived there, informing the government that the civil war in Holland had ariſen to the greateſt exceſs; and France and Britain had each of them ſent ten ſail of the line into the Texel, to countenence their reſpective parties. It is probable from theſe appearances that the war will ſoon become general throughout Europe.

Friday laſt arrived here, in 13 days from Port-au-Prince, the brig Betſey, Captain Earle. On his paſſage the 11th inſtant, at five o'clock P. M. the wind blowing freſh and ſea running very high, he made the Hogſties, ſhortly after came up with the Key, and diſcovered a large ſhip wrecked, and the unhappy crew in their boats on the Sand Key, which is only 200 yards in length and 100 in breadth, and nearly level with the water. Their ſignals ſoon drew Captain Earle to their aſſiſtance, and in the evening he got one boat on board, with an officer and four men; but night coming on, and a dangerous ſea, he could not return to adminiſter any further relief till day-light the next morning, when he took the remainder (38 in all) on board, with what proviſions and baggage they had ſaved from the wreck. She proved to be a new ſhip called Les Bons Enfants, Captain Guichet, who ſailed three days before Captain Earle, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Nantz, with a cargo of 620 hogſheads of ſugar, 100 hogſheads of coffee, 50 bales of cotton, and 50 logs of mahogany.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Auguſt 16,

"Monday laſt arrived here, the brig Jaſon, Captain Bouer, after a paſſage of nine days from Aux Cayes. Capt. Bouer ſailed from Aux-Cayes in company with the ſchooner Farmer, Capt. Chapman, bound to New-London, which veſſel he parted with on the 12th inſt. in lat. 25. long. 73. On the 15th inſt. Captain Bouer ſpoke the brig Mercury, in lat. 37. long. 74. from Baltimore, bound to Havre-de-Grace."

In Europe, and particularly in England, to whoſe taſte we ſo ſervilely ſubſcribe, a plain button, the colour of the cloth, is eſteemed more genteel than any other: for the encouragement of their manufacturers, ſolely, is the metal button ſported. How abſurd, then, for Americans to involve their country in a debt of thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, which ſum this article alone coſts us annually, in aping them in the ridiculous, octagonal, balloon and frying-pan button! For ſhame! it is time to abandon a faſhion that diſfigures our dreſs, and ſo conſiderably increaſes our difficulties. Let the encouragers of the Manufacturing Society ſet an example, and agree not to wear ſuch trumpery.

We hear that Colonel *Farrington*, who was advertiſed in our laſt, as having committed a forgery on the Bank of Boſton, was a few days ago apprehended in Jerſey, and committed to Trenton gaol.

One of the wheelbarrow-men, named O'Neall, lately made his eſcape from his keeper in this city. The fellow went to New-Jerſey, and inſtead of making a good uſe of his liberty, robbed a man in Monmouth; he was ſoon purſued and taken, is now in the goal of that county, and it is probable will be hanged.----He had not been able to get rid of his iron collar and part of his chain, which were on him when taken.

Copy of a circular letter, addreſſed by a meeting of the merchants and traders of the city of Burlington to the merchants and traders of ſaid county.

AT a meeting of the merchants and traders, citizens of Burlington, held on the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1787, it was unanimouſly determined to requeſt your attendance at a general meeting of the merchants and traders of the county of Burlington, at the houſe of Colonel Hoagland, in ſaid city, on the firſt day of September next, at two o'clock, to determine upon the moſt eligible method of obtaining a repeal of an act paſſed by the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, on the 4th day of June, 1787, commonly called the exciſe act.

Which we conceive to be not only impolitic at this time, but pregnant with the following evils, viz.

1ſt. As a majority of the people appear to be againſt it, great commotions and diſturbances may ariſe, which will naturally tend to weaken the hands of government.

2d. Becauſe we have ever held it as one of our greateſt privileges, to have the chuſing of officers ourſelves, or have them appointed by thoſe whom we have choſen to repreſent us; but this law denies us either; on the other hand, it puts it in the power of the moſt abandoned to preſide in office over us, a thing which we ſuppoſe to be unconſtitutional and without precedent among a free people.

3d. It creates a new ſet of officers, therefore new accounts muſt be opened, and conſequently a new ſource of expences, without any conſiderable proſpect of advantage to the community.

4th. Becauſe the duty is laid upon ſome articles which are chiefly conſumed by the poor, while the rich are more favored; for inſtance---loaf-ſugar of American manufacture may be uſed by the rich without paying any duty to the ſtate, but the poor are obliged to pay for every pound of brown they conſume.

5th. Becauſe of the great embarraſſments already upon trade in this ſtate.

6th. Becauſe we are ſubject to be examined from time to time, by an officer, whom we have no voice in chuſing, nor any authority to call to account for malpractices he may be guilty of.

7th. Becauſe it is required by this act, that an oath or affirmation muſt be taken, at the diſcretion of the Exciſe Officer, or his Deputy, of the moſt minute articles, which we do not think it poſſible for a conſcientious perſon to comply with.

Signed, on behalf of ourſelves and others, Traders of this city.

STERLING & NORCROSS,
THOMAS CUMMINGS,
GEORGE MITCHELL,
WILLIAM SMITH,
ANDREW CRAIG,
WILLIAM COOPER,
RICHARD R. SMITH.

*** The ſale of the eſtate of J. H. Watmough, advertiſed by the Sheriff of Montgomery county, is deferred, as the parties are coming to an amicable arrangement.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the fourth day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of Meadow or Paſture Land, ſituate, lying and being in Paſſyunk townſhip, in Philadelphia county, adjoining land of John Cadwalader on the eaſt, of Henry Liſle and Joſeph Ruſſell on the ſouth, of John Bleakley on the weſt, and by South (or Cedar) ſtreet on the north, containing by eſtimation four acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances; taken in execution as part of the eſtate of James Meaſe, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſecond day of Auguſt (inſtant) to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſeventeenth day of September next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheator and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, and with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office, in that behalf, appertain to be done: alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Philadelphia, Auguſt 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, at the Old Coffee Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the firſt day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, three ſtone meſſuages, a ſtone kitchen, a frame ſtable and two lots of land, ſituate in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and on the eaſt ſide of the road called the Wiſſahickon road, leading from Andrew Robinſon's mill (now Vanderen's) to Philadelphia, and about four miles from the city.

No. 1. Containing 7 acres and 22 perches; bounded by lands of Mounts Juſtaſon and Conrad Bonſell.

No. 2. Containing 4 acres; bounded by land of Cornelius Brill and the aforeſaid road.

Taken in execution as the eſtate of Turbutt Francis, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the firſt day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage and lot of ground, lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, and between Race and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Fourth-ſtreet aforeſaid, 16 feet, and in length or depth 49 feet 6 inches; bounded northward by ground late of ſaid George Knorr, now of Iſrael Whelen, ſouthward by ground of Rudolph Nail, and weſtward by Fourth-ſtreet. Taken in execution as the property of George Knorr, and to be ſold only for and during the natural life of Samuel Shoemaker, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the fourth day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain well-finiſhed three ſtory brick Houſe, a three ſtory brick Kitchen, and a three ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, fronting on an alley, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in length 100 feet to a four feet wide alley, leading out of Saſſafras-ſtreet northward into a twelve feet wide alley, extending to the ſaid Second-ſtreet; bounded weſtward with the ſaid four feet wide alley, northward by a lot belonging to the repreſentatives of Sarah Dilwyn, deceaſed, ſouthward by a lot now of Daniel Mackinet, and eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, with the free uſe and privilege of the ſaid four feet alley, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as late the eſtate of David Dominick, deceaſed, and Mary his widow, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Cumberland County, Auguſt 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH hath eloped from me without any juſt cauſe, and refuſes to return and live with me again; therefore I forewarn all perſons from harbouring her, or truſting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

¶ DAVID CORNWELL.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Dublin townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, about 10 miles on the road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and one mile from Lewis's mill, about the 18th of May laſt, a large red COW, with a white back and belly, ſuppoſed to be about 12 or 13 years of age. The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

Auguſt 17, 1787. BENJAMIN GRIFFITHS.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

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By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

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AN ORATION,

Commemorative of the Independence of the UNITED STATES in North-America; delivered July 4, 1787, at the Reformed Calviniſt Church in Philadelphia, by

JAMES CAMBELL, Eſq;

To which is prefixed, an INTRODUCTORY PRAYER, delivered by the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the CINCINATI.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by PRICHARD and HALL,

Dr. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

Said Prichard has for ſale, at his Book-ſtore and Circulating Library, a very valuable collection of uſeful BOOKS in all ſciences, particularly Latin and other ſchool books, lately imported from Europe, which he ſells on the loweſt terms for paper money of this ſtate.

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The American Spelling Book,

Or, First Part of a GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE of the English Language.——*Seventh Edition.*

By *NOAH WEBSTER*, Esquire.

THIS part of the work contains a clear and concise explanation of the powers of the English letters; which is not to be found in any other book of this kind---An abridgement of the rules for accenting words---A new and methodical arrangement of tables---a distribution of the several classes of difficult and irregular words into separate tables---An easy method for ascertaining the true pronunciation of words---New tables of proper names of places in America---Easy lessons, and entertaining fables and stories-- With an introduction to grammar, containing the first principles.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

HAVING examined the first part of the new Grammatical Institute of the English Language, published by Mr. *Noah Webster*, we are of opinion, that it is far preferable, in the plan and execution, to Dilworth's, or any other spelling-book which has been introduced into our schools. In these, the entire omission of the rules of pronunciation is a capital defect, which very few of the parents, school-masters or mistresses, employed in teaching children the first rudiments, have sufficient knowledge to supply. The usual manner of throwing together, in the same tables and without any marks of distinction, words in which the same letters are differently pronounced; and the received rules of dividing syllables, which are wholly arbitrary and often unnatural, seem calculated to puzzle the learner, and mislead the instructor into a vicious pronunciation. These defects and mistakes are judiciously supplied in the present work, and the various additions are made with such propriety, that we judge this new spelling-book will be extremely beneficial for the use of schools.

Subscribed by the following gentlemen.

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Esq; Lieut. Gov. Connecticut,
Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. President of Yale College,
Rev. Elizur Goodrich, D. D.
Rev. Patrick Allison, D. D. Maryland,
Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchel, Esq;
Col. George Wyllys, Secretary of State,
Col. Thomas Seymour, Mayor of the city of Hartford,
Gen. Samuel H. Parsons,
Hon. John Treadwell, Esq;
Rev. Samuel Hopkins,
Col. Samuel Wyllys,
Ralph Pomeroy, Esq;
John Trumbull, Esq;
Rev. Timothy Dwight,
Rev. Eliphalet Steele,
Rev. Nathan Strong,
Rev. Nathan Perkins,
Rev. Joseph Buckminster,
Mr. Andrew Law,
Daniel Lyman, Esq;
Chauncy Goodrich, Esq;
Joel Barlow, Esq;

Extract of a letter from Dr. JOSEPH WILLARD, *President of the University of Cambridge, to the author, dated Cambridge, February 2, 1784.*

SIR,

I Received, some time ago, three copies of your Grammatical Institute of the English Language. I have perused it myself, and put it into the hands of several friends for their perusal. We all concur in the opinion, that it is much superior to Mr. Dilworth's *New Guide*; and that it may be very useful in schools.

I wish you success, Sir, in every endeavour to advance useful knowledge, and hope, in a particular manner, that your exertions to promote an accurate acquaintance with the English language among our youth will be attended with the greatest advantage.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
JOSEPH WILLARD.

Copy of a letter from TAPPING REEVE, *Esq; formerly one of the Masters of the College at Princeton, to* John Canfield, *Esq; dated Litchfield, October 12, 1782.*

SIR,

MR. Webster has shewn me a plan of a new English Spelling Book and Grammar; informing me that you wish to know my opinion respecting it. I have perused it sufficiently to form an opinion of the general plan; it appears to be well conceived and judiciously executed, and I apprehend would better answer the purposes of its design than any thing I have hitherto seen. I think it well deserves the attention of the public; for, what is of no little importance, the general use of it will go very far towards demolishing all the odious distinctions occasioned by provincial dialects. Yours, &c.

TAPPING REEVE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, to the author, dated Providence, September 11, 1784.*

SIR,

WITH great pleasure and satisfaction I have perused your Grammatical Institute of the English language, and think it the best plan for the instruction of youth of any that has yet been published. You may depend upon it, Sir, I shall do all in my power to encourage the sale of it; and if you think my name will be of any weight, you are welcome to make use of it.

I am, Sir, with the greatest sincerity, your
most obedient and most humble servant,
BENJAMIN WEST.

College at Providence, April 14, 1785.

HAVING examined Mr. Webster's Grammatical Institute, we embrace this opportunity to express our approbation of a work of so much use and merit. We think he deserves the thanks of all his countrymen, who wish to write or speak the English language properly.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Chancellor,
JAMES MANNING, President,
ASHUR ROBBINS, Tutor.

HAVING used Mr. Webster's Institute in schools, and had full opportunity to compare the advantages of it with those of other school-books, which we formerly used, we are convinced by experience, that children will learn the language with much greater ease, both to themselves and their instructors, than they can in the use of any other book we have ever seen. We are happy in giving this public testimony to the merit of this performance.

JAMES OLMSTED,
ITH. BIGHAM,
EB. WATSON, jun.
EPAPHRAS BIDWELL,
JOHN ELY,
JOHN POOR,
} School-masters.

PERSPICUITY, correctness and precision should, as much as possible, attend every branch of instruction: They are peculiarly necessary in its introductory elements.

On perusing this *first part* of the *Grammatical Institute*, it is with pleasure we find the powers of our alphabet judiciously ascertained; the spelling methodized more happily than is usual in books of this sort; the rules concise, explicit, and exceedingly well adapted to their end.

Any spelling book, we are sensible, may be used to advantage in the hands of a teacher, who is himself a good judge of pronunciation; but it is the peculiar excellence of this, that, wherever it is adopted, the teacher, however deficient at present in that necessary accomplishment, cannot remain so.

It may be observed, indeed, that in some instances, the author, confiding in his own sense of propriety, has ventured to depart from that pronunciation which has been generally received. How far the public will approve of these deviations from former practice, we do not undertake to determine. However, they are but few, and in themselves not very considerable. In all events, we can safely recommend this little book as a performance of special merit. SAMUEL MAGAW, *Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.*

JOHN ANDREWS, *Principal of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.*

July 20, 1787.

MR. Webster's spelling book, for the use of children in the rudiments of the English language, is, in my opinion, the best that has yet been published.

Young Ladies Academy, the city of Philadelphia, July 21, 1787. ANDREW BROWN.

Also Published---A PRIMER, as an Introduction to the above plan.

Lately Published---A GRAMMAR of the English Language, *By the same Author.*

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On SATURDAY *next will be Published,*

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BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The *American Museum,*

For AUGUST, 1787.

Being No. II. of the Second Volume.

CONTAINING,

1. ESSAY on the consequences of emitting paper money; on the necessity and advantages of encouraging American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration of the present mode of taxation, &c. &c. in a series of letters.

Letter I. On the present scarcity of money; on paper emissions; Law's schemes in France.

Letter II. On paper money; consequences of debasing the coin of a nation; imports of Pennsylvania; ditto and exports of North-Carolina; causes of the scarcity of money; ruinous effects of importing such immense quantities of luxuries as are introduced into America; injustice of tender laws.

Letter III. On frugality and industry---in old nations, it is wise to encourage luxury in dress.

Letter IV. Further remarks on tender laws; necessity of encouraging American manufactures; advantages of a national dress; absurdity of servilely copying the fashions of Europe; New-England well calculated for manufactures; interesting statement of the sum contributed by America to the support of the government of Great-Britain, by consuming her manufactures.

Letter V. Necessity of altering the present mode of taxation; hardships of the land and capitation tax; an excise on luxuries particularly calculated for America.

Letter VI. Further remarks on an excise; hardships of the present system of taxation on the inhabitants of the western counties of the several states; alarming calculation of the ruinous consequences of employing British vessels as the carriers of the produce of this country.

Letter VII. Statement of the labour requisite to support families in North-Carolina; comparative view of some countries in Europe; the present system of Great-Britain, however distressing it may now prove, is likely to be attended with beneficial consequences to America.

[This invaluable essay, through every page of which are visible the purest patriotism and exalted philanthropy, is given entire.]

2. Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1787, by Joel Barlow.-----Sold for one shilling.

3. Enquiry into the effects of public punishments upon criminals and society. By Benjamin Rush, M. D.---Sold for 6d.

4. Account of a deputation from Congress to the Assembly of New-Jersey.

5. Constitution of the Humane Society of Philadelphia.

6. Directions for recovering persons who are supposed to be dead from drowning---from drinking cold water in warm weather---from noxious vapours---from suffocation by the fumes of burning charcoal---from the excessive heat of the sun---from excessive cold, &c.

7. Patriotic and œconomical association of the ladies of Hartford.

8. Heads of the association of the ladies of Halifax town, North-Carolina.

9. Association entered into by the late governor, lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. of Massachusetts.

10. Resolutions of the patriotic society of Richmond.

11. Resolutions entered into by a number of inhabitants of Germantown.

12. Plan of the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and the useful arts.

13. Thoughts on ex post facto laws.

14. On the present state of affairs.

15. Blackbeard's scheme for the aggrandizement of R****-I*****.

16. Address of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the state of New-York, to the Right Reverend Samuel Provost, D. D. on his return from England.

17. Bishop Provost's answer to the above address.

18. Complaining regulated.

19. Letter relative to the Hessian Fly, from Mr. Decius Wadsworth to Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth.

20. On the advantages of salt in agriculture.

21. On the benefit of reaping wheat early.

22. On the management of lambs.

23. On the culture of tea in America.

24. A mode of preserving peach trees from being injured by a species of worm that has for several years destroyed many of them.

25. Composition for colouring and preserving gates, pales, barns, &c.

26. Method of raising calves without milk. By William Budd. For this plan a good medal was presented to Mr. Budd, by the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

27. Efficacy of blackberry jelly. Receipt for making it.

28. Extraordinary cure.

29. Advice of a late eminent physician to his patients in putrescent disorders.

30. Scale of ages of the animal creation.

31. Curious remarks on the diseases to which mankind are subject.

32. Cure for hard times.

33. Disagreeable portrait.

34. Resolutions of Congress for the establishment of a new money of account for the United States.

35. Ordinance of Congress for the establishment of the mint of the United States.

36. Remarks on the resolve of Congress, fixing a new money of account.

37. Ordinance of Congress for the government of the northern territory.

38. Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco.

39. Anecdote of a New-Jersey dwarf.

40. --------- of one of General Shepherd's officers.

41. --------- of a member of the General Court of Massachusetts.

42. --------- of General Lee.

Poetry.

43. Unanimity recommended to the Americans---a fable.

44. Song for the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

45. Verses on General Washington's arrival in Philadelphia. By Philip Freneau.

46. Verses written at sea, in a heavy gale. By ditto.

47. The effects of Place, or the wonders of Office.

48. A penny for your thoughts.

49. Verses written in a company where detraction engrossed the conversation.

50. Against the news paper slanderers.

51. A night piece at sea. By Dr. Ladd.

52. Epitaph. By ditto.

53. The dove. By ditto.

54. On a grasshopper.

55. A New-England ball.

56. Verses to a redbreast.

57. The injured husband's complaint.

58. Seduction---An elegy.

59. The prostitute---An elegy.

60. Ambition---An Elegy. By John Trumbull, author of M'Fingal.

The subscription for the American Museum is 18*s* per annum, for which are given two volumes, each of which will contain 624 pages of letter press.

The printer begs leave to observe that Mr. Barlow's oration, and the enquiry into the effects of public punishments, are sold separately, for the subscription price of the present number, viz. 1/6 --yet they form but a very small part of its contents.

*** Such subscribers as have not been supplied with No. II. No. III. No. IV. or No. V. of Vol. I. are respectfully requested to send for them.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and solicit a continuance thereof at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble servant,

August 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

AGREEABLY to a Resolution of the Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, passed on Monday evening, the 13th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JOHN OLDDEN is duly appointed Secretary to the Acting Committee of the said Society; so that all persons who may conceive themselves entitled to benefit from the humane designs of this institution may direct their applications to him, in Second, near Market-street, where the same will be received and laid before the Acting Committee, at their next meeting, who will take such order therein as may be proper and necessary. J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT old frequented TAVERN (the sign of the White Buck) and lots of ground, situate in Callowhill-street, between Second and Third-streets, containing in front, on Ann-street, 80 feet, and in depth, on Callowhill-street aforesaid, 88 feet, having thereon erected good stables, a large yard, with sheds, a high fence round the yard, other out-houses, and a pump of excellent water. It is a good stand for a store and tavern, being near the New-Market. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will make the payments easy.

¶ ADAM YOHE.

Bucks county, August 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 8th of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of David Forst, inn-keeper, in Solebury township, a certain Plantation, situate in Solebury aforesaid, containing about 50 acres of good land, bounded by lands of John Balderston, William White and others; on said place is a good dwelling house and barn, a good smith-shop, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of George Bradshaw, and to be sold by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

New-Jersey, Gloucester county, August 13, 1787.

BY virtue of several writs of Execution to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforesaid, one moiety or half part of a saw-mill, and tract of pine land and cedar swamp, containing six thousand acres, more or less, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or less, whereon are two dwelling-houses, two barns, with stabling, a saw-mill and grist-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole situate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the township of Great-Egg-Harbour, in said county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, seized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

Newtown, August 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domestic attachment, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at the premises, on the first day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life estate of Gabriel Vansant in and to a certain messuage and plantation, situate in Middletown township, county aforesaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by the subscribers.

RICHARD STILWELL,)
SAMUEL YARDLEY,) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun.)

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last evening an indented German servant, named *John Christian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light sandy hair, but having lately been sick looks pale and of thin visage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a surtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fustian-coatee, vest and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, short spotted vest, white dimity ditto, two white Russia sheeting shirts, one pair of new and one pair of old shoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of English twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He speaks tolerable good English and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to excess; but is averse to servitude, and ready to embrace any scheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himself at some employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this state, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said servant to the subscriber in Philadelphia, with reasonable charges, or secure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1787.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your ſuffrages at the laſt Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the enſuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To be RENTED,

And entered on ſome time in October next,

A SMALL Plantation of 30 acres of Land, about 6 whereof are good meadow, with a good two ſtory Stone Houſe and Kitchen, and a good Barn, ſituate on the Old York road, about ſix miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, or to Dr. GEORGE de BENNEVILLE, living near the premiſes.

N. B. Said place would be a tolerable good ſtand for a ſtore.

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 10. 1787. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Large well Finiſhed

ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate-Printing.* Enquire of the Printers. 6w.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell,* ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell,* has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept 10.

Eaſton, Northampton county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Stackhouſe. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt inſtant, a Plantation, or tract of Land, containing 52 acres and 50 perches, ſituate lying and being in Lower Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of John Llewellin, and others; late the eſtate of David Davis, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by STEPHEN BLOOM, Coroner.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed. Due attendance will be given by ROBERT WIER, and JOHN WIER, Adminiſtrators. † Auguſt 2, 1787.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and griſt mill and 40 acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Moreland townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Auſtin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the eſtate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 11th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 50 acres or thereabouts, with a large Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Stone Barn and other out-houſes, and a never failing ſpring, with a good Stone Houſe over it, near the door, it has formerly been occupied as a public houſe for many years, ſituate lying and being in Worceſter Townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Cuſtard, Arnold Zimerman and others; late the eſtate of Philip Fitzſimmons, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 12th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs, and others; late the eſtate of John Jonſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, ſituate lying and being in New Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Melchor Raſer, John Koplin and others; likewiſe will be ſold the ſame day, a Waggon and Horſes, Wheat and Rye in the ſtraw, Hay in the barn, and a ſet of Smith's tools, &c. Late the property of Thomas Aſhenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1787.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 3, 1787.

On motion, Ordered,

THAT DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of the PRINCIPAL and INTEREST due to this ſtate for monies lent by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of Pennſylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE, for JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

Burlington, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built two ſtory brick Houſe and lot of Ground, in this city, ſituated at the corner of York-ſtreet, and fronting the Delaware; it commands a pleaſing view of Briſtol. The houſe contains two good rooms upon the firſt, and three upon the ſecond floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole. No ſituation can be better calculated for either a butcher or tanner, and it is well adapted for a private family who wiſh to live retired. Paper Currency of this ſtate will be taken in payment, and the terms made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN BLACKWELL.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

RAN away, the 6th inſtant Auguſt, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a SERVANT MAN named James Shearer, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, freſh coloured, ſhort dark brown hair: Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat with metal buttons, three jackets cloth and linen, light coloured cloth breeches, ſeveral pairs of trowſers, ſtriped and plain, ſeveral ſhirts, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and plated buckles. He had been in this country ſeveral years paſt, went to Ireland laſt fall, and returned again in the ſhip Friendſhip, Captain M'Cadden, who lately arrived at the port of Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 9, 1787. † THOMAS CUMMINS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on or about the 10th of July laſt, a bay MARE, appears to be about 3 or 4 years old, is branded with O, and is near fourteen hands high, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away

Auguſt 6, 1787. § RALPH STOVER.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-houſe of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, alſo a good Apple Orchard and ſundry other fruit trees: The Saw-mill, with little expence, might be turned into a Griſt-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling-mill, Oyl-mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewiſe ſeveral good Draught-horſes with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT there will be a MEETING of "*The Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America,*" in the City of NEW-YORK, on the ſecond day of OCTOBER next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

The members of the corporation are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as a re-conſideration of the fundamental laws will be a part of the buſineſs which will come before them.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.

New-York, Auguſt 2, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 13th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living by the Lancaſter road, near the ſign of the Waggon, Cheſter county, a black MARE, inclining a little to brown, 6 years old, ſuppoſed 15 hands high, a coarſe ſtrong trotter, ſhod before, had her ears ſewed up lately to hold ſtuff for curing the vives, a ſmall ſtrip cut the near ſide of her mane, in order to make it lie over to the other ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare, paid by

July 30, 1787. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, about 9 years old, lately ſhod before, branded on the near buttock thus ⊓, a ſaddle ſpot near the withers, his back tender, has a lump or wind gall on the off fore foot-lock joint, trots and canters well, and carries his head high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges if brought home. § RICHARD MILES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux,* and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

Bucks county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

WHEREAS Ezekiel Leonard, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the county of Cheſter, hath, in purſuance of a warrant to him directed, made report to us, at the houſe of David Forſt, in Solebury townſhip, and county of Bucks, that he had ſeized and ſecured the goods and chattels of Enoch Betts, late a Collector of Solebury townſhip aforeſaid, for balances due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent to him by the Board of Commiſſioners, and he hath not paid the amount thereof unto the County Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore Given,

THAT a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the ſaid David Forſt's, on the fourth day of September next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Enoch Betts is requeſted to pay the balances of his reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe a warrant will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collector's goods and chattels, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law in this caſe made and provided.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,)
WILLIAM BRYAN,) Commiſſioners.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,)

Likewiſe, Notice is given to all the Collectors of the ſeveral public taxes, (before the preſent year) to diſcharge the balances of their duplicates, unto Henry Wynkoop, Eſquire, County Treaſurer, before the ſaid fourth day of September next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without diſcrimination.

A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wiſhes to be employed in the ſame or any other genteel buſineſs; he ſpeaks the French, Engliſh and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

WHEREAS ELENOR, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from my bed and board; this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting hereafter.

Auguſt 10, 1787. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompſon, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim built, of a fair complexion, ſhort fair hair, and ſometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat, flowered on the breaſt and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow ſtockings, a pair of channel pumps almoſt new, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, ſtamped with the letters J. V. ſays he was born in England. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

Cheſter county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Uchland townſhip, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

New-Jerſey, July 27, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has (without juſt cauſe) eloped from my bed, and clandeſtinely taken property, this is to caution and forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ JOSEPH BRACKNEY, ſen.

N. B. If the ſaid Elizabeth has contracted any debts on my account before this date, I requeſt they may immediately be brought in. J. B.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Judah Boone, late of Exeter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted for ſettlement, to

THOMAS CHERINGTON,)
THOMAS LEE,) Adminiſtrators.

Auguſt 1, 1787. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.